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The Daily Colonist.

VOL. XCI., NO. 78.

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.

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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

OUR \$15 WATCH
For Ladies
Is another one of our genuine bar-
gains. It has a fine high grade
14k Gold Filled Case
either plain engine turned or beauti-
fully engraved, and
Warranted for 25 Years
Then you can have your choice out.
genuine Waltham or Elgin movement either our own special movement or a
We have other bargains in watches, too. Let us talk the watch question
over with you.
Challoner & Mitchell

Mr. Balfour's Thorny Path

Continued Existence of Government After Events of Week Creates Surprise.

Premier's Explanation of Conduct Towards Former Colleagues Unsatisfactory.

Expert Election Forecasters at Cross Purposes on the Situation.

London, March 12.—The continued existence of the present government after the past eventful week in parliament creates surprise amongst its most faithful supporters. No less than 110 members of the House of Commons put themselves on record this week as willing to turn out Mr. Balfour rather than sacrifice their adherence to Mr. Chamberlain's out and out protectionist principles. As a result Mr. Balfour has foregone his personal policy of retaliation and retains office only by the support of those members who openly uphold preferential and protective duties. This section of the Unionist party, though strong enough to decide the fate of the ministry, is not strong enough to affect anything as an individual unit. Complications within the Unionist party continue during the week to an almost Gilbertian climax.

On all sides it is admitted that a dissolution of parliament alone can solve the existing complex and muddled condition of the parties in the House of Commons. The cabinet itself, so recently reconstructed, has been on the verge of a serious split during the week. Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer; Colonial Secretary Lyttelton and several minor members of the government threatened to resign unless Mr. Balfour withdrew his support of the motion which determined Joseph Chamberlain's proposed preferential duties based on the taxation of food. Both without and within Mr. Balfour gave in to the Chamberlainites, and still further antagonized those free trade Unionists, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chas. T. Ritchie, Lord Geo. Hamilton and Sir John Gorst, formerly his colleagues and their supporters.

In addition to these tactical difficulties in which the fiscal question has involved what was known as "the strongest government of modern times," Mr. Balfour has been subjected to personal attacks. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick bitterly resent the criticism of their administration of the war office contained in the recommendation of Mr. Balfour's army reorganization committee. Mr. Balfour's explanations of his conduct toward the Duke of Devonshire, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie in connection with their resignations from the cabinet, and his alleged suppression of Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal from the government are held by such a careful organ as the *Spectator* to be entirely unfounded.

Lord Rosebery's bitter satire and comparison of Mr. Balfour as a "pretty Fanny" was a striking instance of the bitter feeling. To use the words of one of Lord Rosebery's friends, "The ex-Premier never let himself out so much in public. The advisability of such outspokenness may be questioned, but therein Lord Rosebery gave his fellow-peers and the world a glimpse of the contempt he privately feels for what he deems to be the decay of the English political system as generally administered by Mr. Balfour and his friends." In his passionate attack before the sedate House of Lords on Thursday, Lord Rosebery only valued the bitterness against Mr. Balfour which prevails among the families of those members of the cabinet who resigned though their relatives had for centuries supported the Tory leaders. Mr. Balfour's reply to Lord Rosebery is expectantly awaited.

Winston Spencer Churchill (Conservative), necessarily sharing Mr. Balfour's letter to his constituents, Mr. Churchill says that the amendment introduced by Mr. Wharton condemning Joseph Chamberlain's policy, but supporting Mr. Balfour's reorganization programme, was drawn up by decree of the Premier. The protectionist members, he says, compelled the withdrawal of this amendment. "Face to face with immediate ruin," wrote Mr. Churchill, "Mr. Balfour surrendered. The government, which at 4 o'clock in the afternoon resolved to support a free trade declaration, opposed it word and spirit, voted down and passed a bill on the taxation of food, at 5:15 p.m. resolved to do nothing of the kind, and at midnight appealed to its followers to meet with a direct negative a proposal to condemn the policy of preferential or protective tariffs. When Mr. Balfour had the power to combat protection, he had not the will. Now he has the will, but he has no longer the power."

Experts in British elections express dimly the possibility of appeal to the country which is now somewhat impatiently awaited by the public. They all agree, however, that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Mr. Balfour, on their respective planks of protection and re-tariffing, are likely to be returned to power. Whether the Liberals or a coalition of the Liberals with the Unionist free traders could secure a sufficient majority to remain in power without the consent of the Irish party, is regarded as extremely doubtful. The general belief is, when Mr. Balfour after four other ends the term of the present government, or it is ended for him, there will be a series of seesaw political evolutions, with the Irish party holding the scales.

N. B.
I HORPE'S
PALE, DRY
GINGER

Is the Best in Canada

INSURANCE MAN DEAD.

Montreal, March 12.—Geo. Simpson, manager for Canada of the Royal and Queen's Companies of England, is dead of cerebral hemorrhage, aged forty-two years.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S TOUR.

Bremenhaven, Germany, March 12.—Emperor William sailed this morning for the Mediterranean on the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert. On His Majesty's arrival at Vigo, Spain, he will be met by the King of Spain.

FRENCH NAVAL SECRETS.

Paris, March 12.—Martin, the non-commissioned officer accused of disposing of French naval secrets to a Japanese naval attaché, was lengthily interrogated today. The proceedings were secret. The magistrate has summoned the general naval staff to testify on Monday. The staff has sent a committee over the documents Martin obtained. The investigation has indicated that the general instructions for war time are among the documents.

TRYING TO FOMENT TROUBLE.

New York, March 12.—The German press continues to give prominence to any news which points to a conflict between England and Russia, says Berlin despatch to the *Herald*. The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a telegram from Teheran which is repeated in many papers in Berlin, stating that at the present moment of the Russian government the Persian government has taken measures to connect the Persian telegraphic system with that of the Russians. It is further added that in Persia an armed conflict between Russians and English is regarded as certain.

TRYING TO FOMENT TROUBLE.

Paris, March 12.—Pierre Giffard, writing to the *Matin* from Port Dalny, graphically describes the country and its condition. While traveling from the north he saw oceans of snow stretching off in every direction, suggesting the terrible hardships of the winter. The Chinese population now going on South of Mukden the snow had almost disappeared and the plains were being cultivated by the Chinese. M. Giffard passed through many miserable, dirty Chinese villages and open stretches of China well suited to make superb battlefields. According to this correspondent, Port Dalny appears to have died before it was fully born, and to have been deserted by its parents. He describes it as having a desolate appearance. Lending support to his statement, Port Dalny had gone northward and the inhabitants were seeking, by every available means, to get away. Much murmuring and protesting was heard. The prevailing feeling was that Russia should have more soldiers at Port Arthur and other points on the Iaotung peninsula. The actual force there, M. Giffard says, was not over 20,000 men. People there felt that this not only did not afford them sufficient protection, but did not do justice to the Orientals' inferiority to Russia's military preparations.

PEACE PROPOSALS ALREADY.

An informal suggestion that France and the United States act jointly as peacemakers in the Far East has already been made within the French press, and although officials consider that any peace would be futile at the moment, yet the suggestion leads to the belief in very high quarters that France and the United States will become the eventual peacemakers. The suggestion came from prominent railway man who probably has the largest railroad dealings with Russia of any American. During a recent visit here he called at the American Embassy and other official quarters. In the course of his visit he strongly urged that France and the United States, by reason of their international

Proposals For Peace

Suggestion That France And the U. S. Act Jointly in the Matter.

French Correspondent Describes Affairs at Dalny and Adjacent Country.

Smallness of Russian Army in Iaotung Peninsula Remarkable.

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MISSIONARY MURDERED.
Kurds of North Persia Suspected of Slaying American Clergyman.

New York, March 12.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions has received no word from Persia regarding Dr. Benjamin Larabee, the missionary who, it is reported last night, had been murdered at Khoi, Persia. Although able envoys were made today doubt is cast as to whether the missionary reported slain was Rev. Benjamin Larabee, son of the Rev. Benjamin W. Larabee, his son. The last advices from the son stated that he was to leave for a visit among the villages. The father, it is believed, was too old to go much among the missions. The conditions in Northwestern Persia have, however, been much disturbed. What the general conditions have been in the Urumia region is unknown in the letter from Dr. J. P. Cochran, a medical missionary in Urumia who wrote:

"The last summer has been full of trouble and anxiety, due largely to the lawless condition of the country. The lawless disregard of the government always was very evident, but becomes painfully so whenever there is any unusual uprising among the Kurds or the rougher elements in the towns and cities. For some time back, there has been a great deal of grumbling against the government for giving way in concessions, so much to foreigners. In various parts of the land there have been open demonstrations against the king, demanding that Europeans who have charge of his work be expelled. In Tabriz there was a demonstration which compelled the Crown Prince to remove to a neighboring town, the European chief of the customs and his family keeping careful watch over him. Outrages against the Christians were detailed, including the killing of a native Christian."

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From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 12.—The last public drawing-room by Lord and Lady Minto took place tonight in the Senate chamber. It was a brilliant success. Over \$800 prominent persons were presented. Subsequently the Speaker and Mrs. Belcourt held reception in the Commons chamber.

The annual meeting of the British Empire League will be held on Wednesday, when a lively discussion on the subject of preference is expected.

Senator Kerr, of Toronto, will move the address in the Senate on Monday, Senator Tessier, of Quebec, seconding.

The judges of the Supreme court who were offended last year because the wool sack which they used to occupy at the opening of parliament was removed, remained away yesterday, and learned today, to their great chagrin, that the wool sack had been replaced for their convenience,

An appeal will be made for an act to enable the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Coal & Railway Company to enter into an agreement with the C. P. R. or any company to which the Railway Act applies, for working the said railway and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the railway.

The Boundary, Kamloops & Cariboo Central Railway Company are seeking incorporation for the purpose of building from a point near Merritt, thence northwardly, so far as feasible route to Okanagan Lake and Grand Prairie, thence northerly to Kamloops, thence northerly by the valley of the North Thompson river, through Cariboo to Nechako river, thence by Fraser Lake northerly, either by following the Bulkley valley or Babine Lake to the town of Hazelton, or some point on the Skeena, thence northerly to the Stikine river, thence to Teslin Lake, thence northerly to the confluence of the Hootalinqua river with the Yukon river in the Yukon Territory; with power to build a branch line from Kamloops to Princeton.

Their Last Drawingroom

The Governor-General and Lady Minto Hold Brilliant Final Audience.

Supreme Court Judges and the House of Commons Wool-sack.

Proposal to Construct a Railway North Through Centre of Province.

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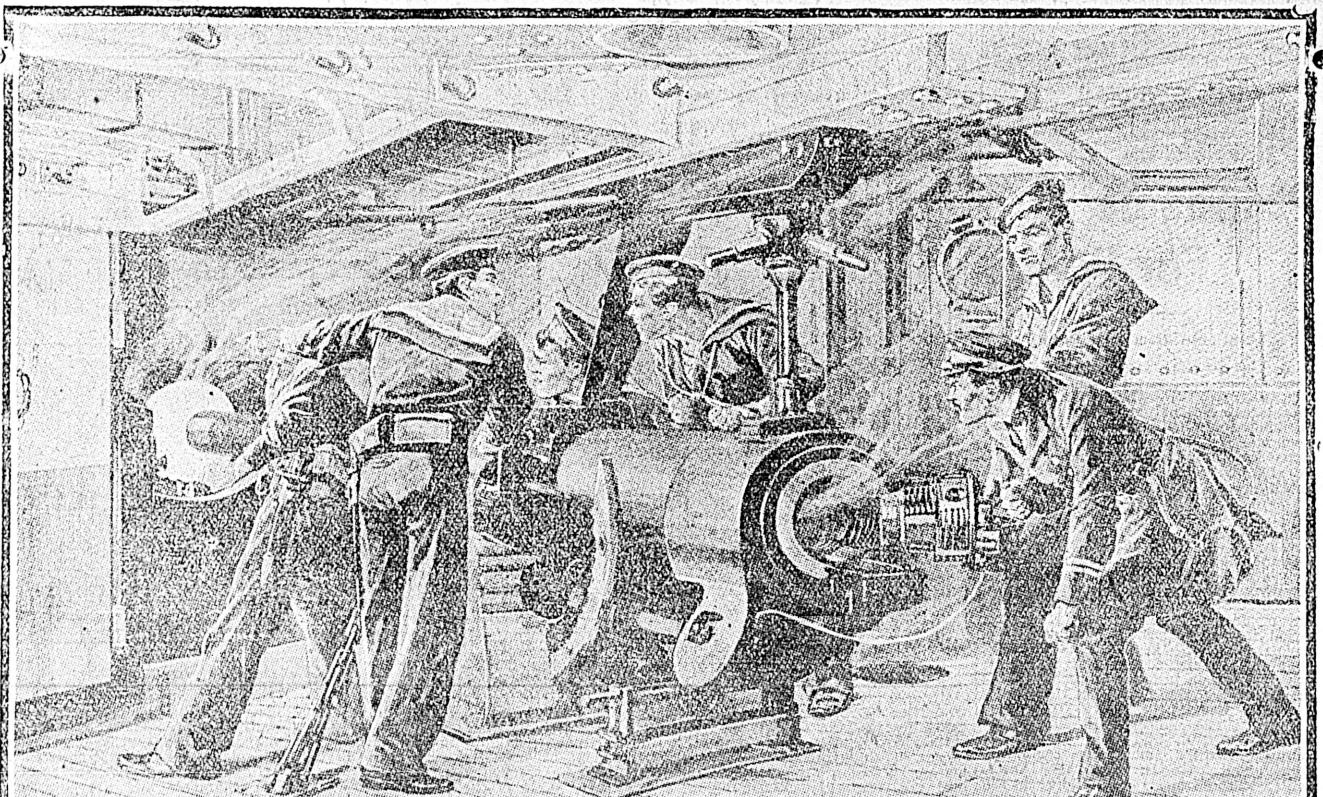
Kuropatkin Off For the Wars

Former Minister Leaves in a Special Train For Far East.

Makarovoff the Hero of the Hour to the People of St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—General Kuropatkin, accompanied by his entire staff, left here at 6 o'clock this evening on a special train for the Far East, where he will take charge of the military operations. The departure of the General was marked by demonstrations of patriotism and personal regard such as seldom have been witnessed in the Russian capital. The thousands of per-

The Men Behind the Guns in the Japanese Navy



mark Rossland's new era of prosperity are materializing, one indication being the increased number of men employed. The Le Roi people are working over four hundred men, the largest number in two years, while Le Roi No. 2 has 150, the greatest number in twenty months. The total number of men employed in the mines is approximately 1,000.

An incident of special interest, locally and generally, will take place tomorrow, when the bulkheads will be removed in the Josie mine to accommodate a remarkable find.

The characteristic product of the camp is comparatively low grade, but Josie's 600 stope is a marked exception. The values are said to be easily \$100, while numerous specimens are shown that run several ounces over this amount. It is intimated that the White Bear Company will hurry forward arrangements for the reconstruction of the milling plant, while the repair of the Jumbo mine is definitely confirmed.

TO PRECIPITATE CRISIS.

Toronto, March 12.—It is said in some quarters that Premier Ross has determined to press the proposed radical temperance measure for the closing of bars in the province despite the fact that the Liberal caucus pronounced against him. Gentlemen well acquainted with the discussion in the ranks of this question, give the opinion that there will be no movement to the house as it would be hard for the government, but that immediately after the session Premier Ross will resign and thus precipitate a political crisis.

friendships toward the two belligerents, were specially qualified to initiate a peace movement. The American believed that Russia would gladly avail herself of the opportunity even now, and that international influence would favorably incline Japan. The suggestion was entirely unilateral, but the suggestion was expected it would prove a great aid to all concerned. However, no such official action is likely at the present time, as it is the accepted view of the French and American authorities that neither of the belligerents would listen to any peace overtures. As one of the highest officials summed up the situation, "The suggestion is worthy of consideration as showing the two republics are well qualified to become the eventual peacemakers, but certainly such a movement would be most untimely now, for both parties are in hot blood and unfortunately nothing will wait until there has been some blood letting."

RUSSIAN COMMENT.

The Russian naval attaché here, commenting on the Port Arthur bombardment of March 10th, points out the similarity of the four Japanese attacks. Destroyers by night and bombardments by day; their attacks are audacious but always ineffective, he said. The bombardments are always of the same fashion, about the same hour, about the same duration and in full daylight.

Their strategic work lacks variety, probably due to the comparative youthfulness of the Japanese naval organization. It is noticeable that Admiral Makarovoff's report states that he advised his flag on Nov. 20th, which had been engaged to heat in controversial matters. He friend for a long time entertained friendship and regard for Premier Balfour, but when he was called a "bulldog," there was no man in the world from whom he would accept that description of himself without violent public repudiation.

(Continued on Page Two.)

POISONED BY ACCIDENT.

Halifax, N. S., March 12.—Arthur Graham, a wealthy Western state rancher, who settled in Smith's Cove, Digby, three years ago, is dead as the result of drinking aconite liniment.

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COLOMBIA'S ARMY.

Washington, March 12.—The state department has received the following cablegram from United States Chargé Snyder at Bogota, dated yesterday: "The Colombian government has just issued a decree reducing the standing army from 11,000 men to 5,000 men. Also declaring peace again in the republic, except Panama."

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BATTLE IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Insurgents Routed After Prolonged Fighting.

Washington, March 12

Remarkably Ineffectual Fire

Russian Press Correspondent Relates Result of Inspection of Port Arthur.

Japanese Fleet's Fierce Bombardment Produced Little or No Results.

Port Arthur, Friday March 11.—(From a Russian Correspondent of the Associated Press)—"I inspected yesterday the points upon which the fire of the enemy was centered, particularly during the last bombardments. Some buildings were slightly damaged. Only safely anchored in the two basins were the Russian ships, not one of which sustained injury worth mentioning. This inappreciable result followed four hours of fierce cannonading during which the enemy fired from a great distance in order to throw shells over the hill into the town and basin. It was noticed that all the shells exploded. The more the enemy bombards the more we are convinced that it would be impossible for the Japanese to take Port Arthur. It is believed here that the Japanese are aware from our strong occupation of Port Arthur and of the invulnerability of the port to attack, and of the small damage they can cause by shelling. Their object is believed to be, not so much as seriously to attempt to reduce the port at this time as to impress Europe and America in order to facilitate the placing of a loan, to show the Chinese the power of the Japanese fleet and gradually to change the mind of the public protesting attitude of the Koreans to their favor."

Reports have been published under a flag of most sympathetic relations which have sprung up between Korea and Japan. The Korean Emperor compliments Japan upon the successful siege of Port Arthur and commands his faithful subjects to give all possible assistance to the Japanese army. "His Majesty has sent gifts of cigarettes to the soldiers."

Another Successful Attempt Reported

The French Correspondent Announces Obstruction of Port Arthur Entrance.

Reinforcements For Russian Fleet Will Proceed East in May.

Paris, March 13.—The Tokio correspondent of the Gaulois reports that another successful attempt to obstruct the entrance to Port Arthur harbor has been made by the Japanese.

The Petit Parisien publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg this morning saying that a Russian squadron composed of the battleships Oslavija, Slava and Alexander III, the cruisers D'Mitri Donski and Aurora and a number of torpedo and submarine vessels will go to the Far East in May. Two submarine boats are being constructed at Port Arthur, the correspondent continues, and six are being built on the Neva.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of Echo Du Patrie, General Polivanoff, manager of the Russo-Japanese Invalid of St. Petersburg, said in an interview that Russia was prepared to make every sacrifice to punish the Japanese and she has not underestimated the enemy, whose fighting qualities are undoubtedly considerable. The general expects serious fighting on the Yalu river in a few weeks time.

Proposals For Peace

(Continued From Page One.)

that Vice-Admiral Togo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese blocking squadron, directed the attack. It is said in this connection that during the bombardment of Vladivostock the Japanese fleet was temporarily divided, both sections remaining under command of Admiral Togo, with Vice-Admiral Kamimura second in command.

STRAIGHT SHOOTING.

Witnesses say that the Japanese fire which was indifferent in the previous attacks, showed marvelous accuracy. The fire came from the direction of Pigeon bay, where the Russians reported sighting double the previous number of Japanese vessels, and it is supposed that transports of various kinds accompanied the fleet. It is reported that the Retzian, which it is understood was still inside the entrance, was struck several times and that there were fatalities among the crew. It is also said that the Golden Hill forts were badly damaged, and that there were many casualties among the remaining non-combatants. In the new town, which suffered most, one building in the rear of the war bureau was destroyed, and a shell annihilated an entire family. The Russians are suppressing the circulation of foreign newspapers, and any person suspected of being a correspondent is ordered out of their lines. Residents of Port Arthur assert that the defenders of that place possess no decisive British influence, command the Japanese ships. A police officer who had been conspicuous in expelling suspects, has killed himself, it is believed on account of his failure to apprehend newspaper correspondents.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

Tokio, March 12.—Count Okuma Shigenobu, former prime minister, is heading a movement for the publication in connection with the St. Louis Exposition his article, "Work for Anglo-American Influence in Japan." The object is to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the first Japanese treaty with the United States. There will be about 100 distinguished contributors, including Marquis Ito.

NO POISONOUS EXHALATIONS.

The condition of the wounded Russian troops at the Japanese Red Cross Hospital, who do not show any unusual symptoms, is thought to be conclusive evidence that there is no truth in the Russian allegations in regard to the peculiarly poisonous gaseous exhalations from the Japanese shells and torpedoes. The statement in the Russian report that the Japanese used lydite in the bombardment of Vladivostock is believed to have been made with the object of conveying the impression that Great Britain employed this explosive. Reports that Russians are sending cables to the world to find out if this is true, are much commented upon, observers fatefully recalling the Russian Emperor's proposal at the Hague peace convention

Germany's Dead Field Marshall.



FIELD-MARSHAL-GENERAL COUNT VON WALDERSEE

that the use of submarine boats ought to be condemned as being uncivilized.

MAKAROFF, THE HERO.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—Admiral Makaroff, the hero, is not likely to give the enemy much rest while any of his cruisers or torpedo boats remain afloat. Something like a night torpedo boat attack on the enemy's base behind Elliott island, near Port Arthur, would undertake. He began his career with several gallant exploits during the Turk-Russian war, while commanding a steamer which he had rigged up as a torpedo boat and played havoc with the Sultan's flotilla in the Black sea and on the Danube.

Prince Arsene Karageorgevitch, brother of the King of Servia, is leaving today for the Far East.

The Ladies Club of Vladivostock has undertaken to make thousands of sandbags for protection purposes.

A REPORT DENIED.

It is declared emphatically by a competent authority that there is no truth in the report published in the United States that a retranslation of Viceroy Alexieff's despatch on the battle of Port Arthur yesterday showed that Vice-Admiral Makaroff had not posted his flag on the cruiser Novik and had not attempted to rescue the torpedo boat Storozhush. That official messenger, which published the Viceroy's despatches, gave them textually as sent by the Associated Press.

SLUDGE ACROSS LAKE.

Inability of Baikal Ice Disturbs Railway Tracks.

Paris, March 12.—In a despatch from St. Petersburg a correspondent of the Figaro says that, owing to the movement of the waters of Lake Baikal, the ice over the lake, in spite of its thickness, lacks stability, and the rails frequently move out of place. It has therefore been necessary to resume sledge transportation across the lake. This has caused much delay in the movement of troops. The Russian Vladivostock squadron is cruising in the neighborhood of Gensan, Korea, the cor-

RIOTS BREAK OUT IN CHINESE PROVINCE

Frenchman and Italian Get Into Trouble and Endanger Whites.

Tien Tsin, March 12.—Riots have occurred at Tsze-Chau and Lun Wan along the line of the Belgian railroad in the southern part of Shantung province. A Frenchman named Periot has been captured by a mob and fears are entertained for his safety. Boma, an Italian, fought his way out of the same mob. It is reported twenty foreigners employed along the railway are in danger. The cause of the riots is obscure, but it is thought they originated in the shooting of a Chinaman by Boma in self-defense. It is apprehended that the trouble will spread and endanger all foreigners in the vicinity.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

Distinguished Honor Shown to a Bright Young Canadian.

The Toronto Mail and Empire of Tuesday, March 1, says :

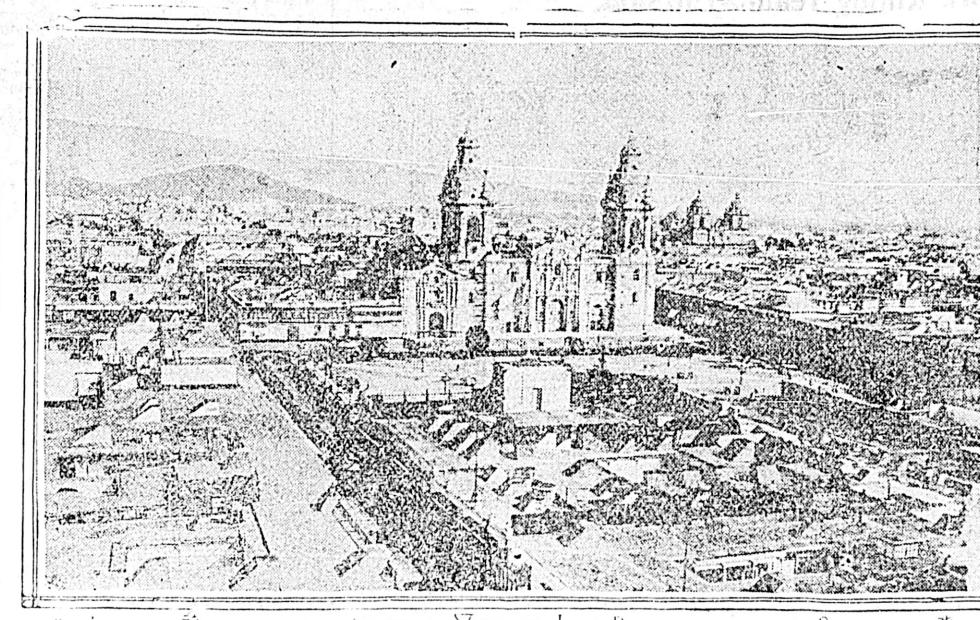
An appointment of special interest in local financial circles is that of Mr. Hubert Lorne Watt, the treasurer of the Canada Life Assurance Company, which was ratified at the company's annual meeting the other day.

Mr. Watt, who has been acting treasurer since 1902, joined the estate department in 1897, and became assistant to the treasurer in 1900. Prior to his engagement by the Canada Life Mr. Watt, who is a barrister by profession, had large experience in investigating securities, while with a firm of commercial lawyers.

When it is considered that the funds of the Canada Life are over \$27,000,000, and that one of the chief sources of a

the matinee performance of the "Bohemian Girl" drew a much better audi-

City Recently Visited by Earthquake.



GENERAL VIEW OF LIMA, PERU

respondent declares, and is harassing the Japanese land operations. The correspondent repeats that General Kurokawa's campaign includes the retreat of the Russian troops to Manchuria and the temporary cutting off of Port Arthur.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 12.—The New Orleans Derby, one and one-eighth miles, which marked the close of the Crescent City Jockey Club's winter meeting today was won by Ostrich by a length. Auditor was second by two lengths and Knocking third. The race was worth \$6,000; time, 2:05 1/3.

SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Buffalo Bill Seeks Separation, Alleging Wife Tried to Poison Him.

North Platte, Neb., March 12.—Col. W. F. Cody, Bashe, Big Horn county, Wyo., has filed a divorce suit against his wife, Louise Cody, of North Platte. Colonel Cody claims his home is in Big Horn county, Wyoming, and charges Mrs. Cody with trying to poison him.

Decidedly bitter wife, with energy and determination, has been sending him away from his residence while at his North Platte home. Mrs. Cody must answer by April 2. She will fight the suit to the end. In an interview today Mrs. Cody said her husband wanted a divorce so that he can marry a younger woman.

FRENCH SHORE MODUS.

St. John's, Nfld., March 12.—Governor Boyle signed a French shore modus vivendi bill yesterday and it has been transmitted to the legislature a message of thanks from the British cabinet for the prompt and unanimous passage of this bill. The prospect of completing an Anglo-French treaty covering this matter of the French shore is understood to be good.

CUT IN STANDARD OIL.

Pittsburgh, March 12.—For the third time in three weeks the Standard Oil Company has cut the price of high-grade petroleum three cents a barrel, Pennsylvania being quoted at \$1.71.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25 cents.

The Yellow Peril A Needless Alarm

The Former Japanese Minister Thinks Muscovites the Real Terror.

Ultimate Intention of Japan to Join Forces With Christendom.

San Francisco, March 12.—Baron Kaneko, a former Japanese minister of agriculture and commerce, and a member of the Japanese parliament, who has arrived here en route to Washington, said today: "I do not understand what you Americans and Europeans mean when you speak of the yellow peril. If you believe that the Japanese intend to unite with the other members of the yellow race and overrun Europe and America, you are very much mistaken; such a thought has never entered our heads and it is our ultimate intention to enter the rank and file of Christendom. This is our main objection to an alliance with the Chinese, for no sooner would the two nations join forces than every alarmist would immediately raise the cry, 'Yellow Peril!' I think it would be wiser to beware of the Muscovite peril. It is much more dangerous."

"As regards the neutrality of China, we expect to take the same position as that outlined by Secretary Hay. The integrity of China must be observed at all costs. We do not want her for our ally, and if she enters the war it must be as an independent nation. Of course she must fight to preserve her own neutrality. No one could expect her to sit still while Russian soldiers are burning her frontier towns and her people are being massacred."

"Japan is prepared to fight this war to a finish without foreign intervention. She is fighting to preserve the peace of Asia and not for any ambitious purpose. We are in this war to win, and we are prepared to remain in it as long as Russia does. Our finances are in the best of condition and we can always issue a special war tax if it becomes necessary. It has been said, in both my country and here, that I am coming to the United States to negotiate a special loan. The report has no truth in it. I am going to the St. Louis exposition at the request of several prominent Americans."

"BOHEMIAN GIRL" AND "FAUST"

Shay Co. Closes Its Engagement In Presentation of Two Popular Operas.

With the presentation of the ever-popular "Bohemian Girl" at a matinee performance, and Gounod's immortal "Faust" in the evening, the Rose Cecilia Shay grand opera company yesterday completed its brief engagement at the Victoria theatre. The company is deserving of more patronage than was accorded it on its reappearance here this season. Save for an obvious weakness in the chorus, the company is an evenly balanced one, the principals being compact and painstaking performers with vocal and dramatic ability of a high order.

The matinee performance of the "Bohemian Girl" drew a much better audi-



Westside
VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

OF

SPRING OPENING

MILLINERY

COMMENCES TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH.

Important Display of Paris and New York Models

The richness of our display, its elegance, excellence and variety will surprise the most exacting visitors. We extend a hearty invitation to one and all—come to see, to learn, to study or to buy.

THE HUTCHISON COMPANY LIMITED, VICTORIA, B. C.

WE DO KNOW HOW TO FIT YOU WITH AN UP-TO-DATE SPRING SUIT

But we do know how to fit you with an up-to-date

WELL AGAIN.

The many friends of John Blount will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from his attack of rheumatism. Chamberlain's Palm Balm cured him after a severe attack of the disease. Mr. Blount had failed to give relief. The prompt relief from pain which this balsam affords is alone worth many times its cost. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

WHAT HE'D DO.

Jinks—The idea of asking me what I'd do if I were rich! The question is simply idiotic.

Jinks—Why so?

Jinks—Because any one in his right mind would know that I would do nothing.

NOTHING CHILLY.

I contemplate the future," said the sceptical man, "without a shudder."

"And it isn't likely," said the aged Christian, "that you will do much shivering after you get there."

WILLING ENOUGH.

"Please," said the poor bazaar, "if you could only give me a little help."

"I'd like to help you, poor man," said Cholly Septfrey, "but I'm afraid I haven't anything about me—but wait! Can you change a ten-dollar note?"—Philadelphia Press.

BORN.

McCLINTOCK—At Vernon, on Monday, Feb. 29th, the wife of E. S. V. McClintock, of a son.

HEGGIE—At the Steppen Ranch, Enderby, on the 5th inst., the wife of Geo. Heggie of a son.

GRANT—At Nelson, on March 6th, the wife of Daniel Grant, of a son.

MILLER—At Nelson, on March 6th, the wife of Eugene P. Miller, of a son.

STINSON—At Rossland, on March 6th, the wife of K. D. Stinson, of a son.

MARRIED.

GENDAR-STOKES—A Okanagan Landlady, on Tuesday, March 8th, by Rev. R. W. Craw, R. W. C. Gendar, and Miss Edna Stokes, daughter of A. Stokes, of Okanagan Landlady.

KINGCOMBE-WHITLEY—At New Westminster, on March 10th, by Rev. Lawrence Armor, Edward Kingcombe and Miss Catherine Whitley.

DIED.

QUESNELLE—At Lumby, on March 5th, Blanche, daughter of Cleophas Quesnelle, at the age of twelve years.

MCCLINTOCK—At Vernon, on Wednesday, March 2nd, Theodore Cecil, infant son of A. J. and E. S. V. McClintock.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

Members of the F. O. E. will meet at Eagle Hall (today) March 13th, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, George F. Gosnell.

By order, JOSEPH WACHTER, President.

FRANK LEROY, Secretary.

FISH

Just issued, another 500 lbs. of our celebrated Choice Cured Spring Salmon. For wholesale and retail trade. None other equals. Beware of imitations.

Brown & Cooper,

Government and Johnson Streets, Phone, Govt. St., 567; Johnson St., 621.

Valuable Water

Harold Bauer Appears Next Week

**Great Pianist Who Has Taken
Frisco By Storm Will Visit
Victoria.**

**His Schumann Interpretations
Take First Rank—Recep-
tions Everywhere.**

On Tuesday evening, March 22nd, a treat is in store for musical Victorians such as seldom comes this way. Harold Bauer, who is one of the great virtuosos, and is now on the coast for the first time has been booked by Mrs. Harris, the indefatigable principal of the Victoria College of Music, for one performance at the Victoria Theatre on that evening. When in San Francisco recently Mr. Bauer had the most convincing proofs of his ability. At each appearance every seat in the great Lyric hall was taken days before the performance and his delightful playing so pleased the people of the Golden Gate city that after his trip to Los Angeles, Mr. Bauer had to appear twice, viz., last Tuesday and Wednesday.

In speaking of his second San Francisco concert the Chronicle says:

"Now, however, he had a more satisfactory interpretation than Harold Bauer, who gave his second concert last evening at Lyric hall. The music he selected for his second hearing was 'Kreisleriana,' a good foil for the Schuman sonata of Monday evening. It is rarely that this composition is given in public, and after hearing Bauer, it is easy to understand why. Only such grace and delicacy and intelligence and coloring as he can bring to it tells the story fittingly."

COLDS ARE DANGEROUS.

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Congia Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DECISION IN A LIBEL SUIT

Complete Retraction By Defen- dant in the Case of MacLure vs Lye.

(From the Vancouver Province.)

The absence of one man, and he a mere layman, caused a long wait, several speeches, and an adjournment of an important lawsuit. The defendant, Mr. MacLure, of Murray vs. Royal Insurance Co., was called in the Supreme Court, and held over. The Honorable Mr. Justice Irving was waiting in his Chambers to be informed when everything was ready. Registrar Beck was in his accustomed place sitting behind a small mound of exhibits and notes; just in front of him Mr. D. G. Macdonell, Mr. Lyle's lawyer, was looking up authoritatively. The bench again were Mr. E. P. Davis, K.C., and Mr. C. B. Macneill, counsel for the defence, with Mr. J. C. MacLure consulting with them. The jurymen entered the box one by one, and occupied the plush seats that look for all the world like orchestra stalls in the Opera House, and the sheriff began to lead them to the door to the Judge's room. As a last precaution he turned around and counted.

"What?" he said, and staggered back. "Only seven?"

"Yes," said Mr. Burwell, the foreman, "we are seven."

The sheriff counted again. Surely enough the jury was one man shy.

"Say, where's Mr. MacLure?" said the sheriff excitedly. "Yes, that was it. What's the matter with MacLure?" repeated Mr. Beck.

Mr. Macdonell looked at the stenographer who was busily engaged squinting his eye into his fountain pen, and asked dexterously if he knew anything about Mr. MacLure.

The Korean court has given orders to the local authorities in the interior to furnish all available facilities to the Japanese army.

The Emperor of Japan has sent a telegram of thanks for the gracious offer of the German Imperial family to devote the German Naval Hospital at Yokohama to the accommodation of invalid sailors and seamen.

The influence of the pro-Russian clique in Korea is on the wane, some pro-Russian officials having been prohibited to attend the court, and others having fled.

The construction of three torpedo-destroyers will be commenced at the Yokohama yard shortly. The authorities also intend to start a submarine boat.

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The intensity of regard with which the eyes of the whole world are fixed upon the momentous struggle between the Far East, is plainly indicated by the gathering of the war correspondents at Tokio. The Imperial hotel is crowded to its utmost capacity with these gentlemen, including the most eminent members of the profession, many of them of world-wide fame. Probably never before were so many of the craft housed together under one roof.—Japanese Mail Editorial.

We make homes cosy because its our business to do so. This is a time of year when there exists a desire in every home loving woman to freshen the surroundings. Let us show you what we can do for you in this direction. Weier Bros. Complete House Furnishers, Government street.

AS sudden Stroke

Of Paralysis

Only Results After Months or Years of Nervous Exhaustion—There are Alarming Symptoms to Give Timely Warning.

It is a great mistake to imagine that persons of robust health are never victims of nervous disease.

All nervous diseases are slow in coming on, and for this reason the victim often does not realize his danger until overtaken by prostration or paralysis.

Loss of interest in life, sleeplessness, irritability, failure of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, muscular weakness, listlessness, headache, twitching of the nerves, feelings of depression and despondency are among the symptoms which tell of an exhausted nervous system and the approach of paralysis.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stops the wasting process by which the nerve cells are being destroyed, and by forming new, rich blood and creating new nerve force, positively and permanently restores the nervous system.

There is no other way in this world by which nervous exhaustion can be overcome and prostration and paralysis prevented.

Stimulants and narcotics merely hasten collapse. Restorative treatment is necessary.

The process of reconstruction is necessarily gradual, but you can be absolutely certain that every dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is doing you lasting good.

It is your duty to study your symptoms and prevent the dreadful results of neglected nervous disease.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

SPANISH SHERRY.

M. M. Price, commercial agent, Jerez la Frontera, Spain, writes:

The production of sherry wine is confined to the districts of Jerez. Since 1830 the vintage has decreased so enormously that the vineyards planted with American vines in the last few years shall be a success. The growth of grapes, the existence of this great industry is near its end. In 1890 there were produced 6,000,000 gallons in the district of Jerez. The vintage has fallen off from year to year, until the product of 1903 only amounted to 415,000 gallons.

The New Scale Williams Piano is a piano which has been constructed along entirely new lines and possesses so many advantages over other makes that it is well worth one's while calling at the local warerooms to examine them.

The Williams Piano Co., Oshawa, publish three booklets on the history and construction of a piano, which can be had direct by mail on application, or from the local agents of this celebrated piano.

FLETCHER BROS.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE COLONIST CIRCULATION

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

Daily Average, 1902 3552

Daily Average, 1903 3695

Daily Average, Feb., 1903 3526

Daily Average, Feb., 1904 4381

March 12th, 1903 3440

Mar. 12th, 1904 4230

Circulation books open to all.
Advertising contracts made on
this basis.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The session of the Dominion parliament that was opened on Thursday last is regarded by those in close touch with the Government as likely to be of short duration. We observe that it is dubbed "special session" by some Liberal newspapers, although we fail to see why such a term should be applied to it.

While it is an open secret that another session of the present Parliament would not have been held before a general election but for the necessity of making some amendments in the contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, we assume that having been called, the ordinary business of an ordinary session will be transacted, although the Government will doubtless endeavor to limit as much as possible the range of suggested legislation and check any inconvenient incursions by the Opposition into matters and things the free discussion of which is not desired by the party in power on the eve of an appeal to the electorate. The Estimates for the next fiscal year must however, be passed, as under probable circumstances the new House cannot be called together before the present fiscal year has expired. Although we know that general elections sometimes come "like a thief in the night," it does not seem likely that the elections will be brought on until some time in the late summer or autumn, and in such a case there would scarcely be a session of the new Parliament before the early months of 1905. We may, therefore, regard the present as an ordinary session, forced on the Government by exigencies not foreseen last year, and to be brought to an end with as little delay as may be or as the Opposition will permit.

The speech from the Throne, delivered by Lord Minto on Friday, after the House of Commons had elected a new Speaker, is chiefly remarkable for concluding with the expression that after the protracted session last year, the members of both Houses of Parliament will desire on the present occasion to abridge their labors. We are inclined to think that such an expression of consideration for the curtailment of the labors of a legislative body has never before occurred to the advisers of the Crown in any part of the Empire and the incident is, therefore, deserving of notice. Put in less diplomatic form His Excellency would have been asked to say: "Pass the amended contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and then go home." And is there no suggestion intended in the significant paragraph in the Speech—that the railway company has deposited \$5,000,000 in cash? What possibilities does that matter of fact statement not bring up!

That the Government intends that this session shall be a Grand Trunk Pacific session is plain from the prominence given to that subject in His Excellency's Speech. Practically there is nothing else. A promise to bring down a copy of the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal; an intimation that an addition must be made to the members of the Northwest Mounted Police, and that a Militia Bill will be introduced, and that is all. Apparently there is no intention to deal with any Tariff questions, although the commercial and industrial depression in the United States has shown that some modifications in our tariff are necessary in order to protect some important industries from injury and loss caused by the "dumping" in Canada of foreign goods at prices below the cost of production. The postponement of any fiscal legislation for another year may cause serious and unnecessary injury to some of our industries. In British Columbia the necessity of some legislation to put our lumbermen on equal terms in competition with their American rivals, is generally admitted and there is no reason why this necessary relief should not be granted at the present session.

While it is apparent that the Government's programme does not foreshadow any important legislation beyond that connected with the agreement with the railway company, it is likely that the session will be distinguished by some interesting debates on the respective policies of the Government and Opposition. The political outlook throughout the Dominion has changed very considerably since the General Election in 1900. While the Redistribution Bill, carried through Parliament by the Laurier Government, was naturally framed with a view of strengthening the Liberal party's hold on the constituencies, the Opposition has gained support in all the Provinces. Its leader, Mr. Borden, has made friends for himself and recruits for his party in all parts of the country. Like the human body a political party reaches maturity and then gradually decays until it dissolves into its constituent atoms which form new combinations. An accident may precipitate the defeat of a party as it may terminate suddenly the life of an individual. The Liberal Government and party are being subjected to the destructive and disintegrating effects of time. Already in 1900 these had begun to show themselves. But their course has been much more rapid and serious since then. In

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet; in Parliament; in the constituencies they are to be seen. How far-reaching they are, the General Election will disclose.

IMPROVING THE CITY STREETS.

It is pleasing to observe that public sentiment in regard to civic expenditures for improving the streets has greatly changed from what it was a few years ago. The change was doubtless caused to some extent by seeing what other places on the Coast were doing. Vancouver, in particular, was conspicuous in regard to street paving. Although the choice of asphalt has not proved very satisfactory (or it may be that the particular kind of that material which was used was unsuitable for this climate), the streets there are well kept and even in wet weather remarkably clean. But besides the effect on local opinion that the example of other places had, there is little doubt that the marked change in the appearance of Government and Fort streets caused by the block paving, exercised a great influence on the opinion of many persons who had previously opposed large expenditures for such purposes. While we should deprecate any excessive outlay on improvements causing financial embarrassment or two heavy burdens on the civic revenue, we believe that under the peculiar conditions of an economic character that prevail in Victoria, the improvement of our streets, the beautifying and ornamentation of the City, and the bringing up to a state of completeness and effectiveness of our water and sewerage systems, are objects on which any outlay judiciously made will yield good results to the community at large.

Possibly even our own citizens who have resided here for years; who have their all invested here and who have never lost confidence in Victoria and its prospects for the future, scarcely realize the greatness and importance of the changes either made, in course of development or that are planned in the City. There is no comparison between the quality of the water a few years ago and that which we have today. It only remains for certain things to be done and the quantity of water available from the water works system will be as much improved as the quality has been. The sewerage system has been greatly extended, but for several years to come money should be expended on this. Who would have thought ten years ago that the James Bay Causeway would become an actual fact and the dream of the reclamation of the mud flats completely realized? Certainly no one then dreamed that the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would be found putting up an hotel building on that site of a magnitude and magnificence superior to anything that it has done in that way outside of Quebec? Or that the Company and the City would be found working together to induce a larger stream of tourist travel to flow to Victoria? Perhaps our memory is defective, but it seems to us that not so very long ago these two parties regarded one another with suspicion, if not animosity. But times change, and we wisely change with them and welcome aid from any source that will co-operate in the work of making Victoria without a peer on this Coast for the beauty of her surroundings and the completeness of her equipment for the health and enjoyment of all who tread her streets or saunter in her parks. But to return to James Bay and its vicinity. With the Causeway completed; the Paardeberg Gate and the retaining wall finished; the new Canadian Pacific wharf in operation; the hotel opened Douglas street completed across the flats and the remaining area of the latter properly utilized, there will be a quarter of Victoria of which her citizens may well be proud and her visitors delighted.

In a recent article on what the tourist traffic did for Colorado, an estimate was made of the millions that the visitors each year circulated in Denver. The tourist traffic is bound to be as valuable to Victoria as it is to Denver. Indeed, we are inclined to think even more so. Certainly in its surroundings—whether natural or the work of man—Denver cannot compare with Victoria. Then we have the advantage that a town on the Coast has over one in the interior of a country, and that means in itself a large number of visitors passing through on their way north or south. And every dollar expended on improving the condition of the City will be returned a thousand-fold to our citizens.

A MARVELOUS CITY.

The growth of Harbin, where the Russian armies are now concentrated and from which the military operations of the Russians will radiate, is marvelous. Its advance from a mere village ten years ago to a handsome city of 60,000 with administration offices, banks, churches and shops and dwellings as fine as any in Russia must seem to Oriental sensibilities like a touch of Aladdin's lamp. Its position is the geographical centre of Manchuria. It stands on the banks of the Sungari river and its activity and possibilities so excited recent American traveler that he called it the Oriental Chicago. Two railways already meet there and it is the centre of all the railway administration in Manchuria. Its main lines lead to Port Arthur and Vladivostok; its side lines tap the adjacent country. It lies in the centre of one of the finest agricultural and mineral countries in the world. Harbin's importance as the key of Oriental commerce cannot be overstated. In the building of such cities as Vladivostock, Dalny and Port Arthur, Russia has demonstrated her power and purpose of the Pacific in line with the world's conception of her character; but in the construction of this wonderful city of Harbin she is displaying an altogether different type of activity from what we are prone to attribute to her.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TROUT PROTECTION.

Str.—The Game Protection Amendment Act passed during the last session of the Legislature prohibits the taking of trout before the 25th day of March in any year. This Act is now in force, and it is the duty of every sportsman to aid, by every means in his power, the strict enactment of its provisions. Some budding Blackstone has given an opinion that the Act is ultra vires. He says with the decision of Troxton, over which the Dominion has exclusive jurisdiction, Mr. Tanner, the member for Saanich, who is responsible for the trout protection clause, seeing that this point might possibly be raised, very wisely secured the insertion of a proviso making it unlawful to have trout in possession between the 15th day of November and the 25th day of March in any year, unless the minimum price for this offense, imposed by the Act, is a sum of \$20 and costs, and as moreover, half of the fine imposed belongs under the Act to the person giving the information, there should be no trouble in securing a conviction whenever any person is found with trout in his possession during the close season. The Dominion may have exclusive jurisdiction under the British North America Act over the fisheries of this province, but a carefull

examination of their conditions and thought. When he came away he wrote a book. It was a masterpiece of denunciation. He denounced everything that he saw there except the people, whom he regarded as a good sort, but downtrodden and oppressed, unhappy and discontented and willing to rise could they be assured of even partial success. The prison and convict settlements he showed to be earthly hells where a system of over-work, starvation and flogging the convicts, many of them political prisoners, were reduced to a condition worse than that of slaves. The keepers seemed to regard a prisoner as committed to their charge for the purpose of being got out of the way as quickly as possible. In a few months he died, or worse, went out of his mind, and as there are no lunatic wards in Russian prisons, a prisoner was not again heard of after his mind had been shown to be wrecked. Mr. Kennan has been heard of again within the past few days. Interviewed by a Chinese newspaper he predicted that should the Russians be worsted in Manchuria the people at home will rise and put an end to the tyranny that now prevails. He says that the Czar did not want war, but that it was forced upon him by the grand ducal party and the war party in military circles. He adds that it is a war of graft by men who seek to distribute the richest portions of the plundered provinces among the nobility and military commanders. Such was the case when Siberia was taken, such will be the case if Russia wins in this struggle. Manchuria and Korea and Japan too will be plucked similarly.

The new commanders—both naval and military—that have been appointed by the Czar to the Russian forces in the Far East, are changing the situation. They evidently think that the best defensive movement is an offensive one on the foe.

Civic conditions seem as exceptional just now as are those of the climate. Hitherto the relations between city councils and boards of police and license commissioners and school trustees have been amicable and harmonious. This year it is the reverse and already a change in the system is being agitated.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Saturday, March 12, 1880.

Old Part of Entry.—A late proclamation permits unladen vessels carrying immigrant miners to the Fraser mines, to enter at the Custom House, Sidney, B. C. They are allowed to take two gallons of spirits only in each boat; if any more it is seized. Each man is allowed to have 40 lbs. of provisions. The duties are to be paid there. No decked vessel or boats engaged in trading or freighting, can enter without first clearing and paying duties at Victoria. This is legislation by halves.

Theatrical.—The Chapman family and the Taylor Bros., under the management of C. B. Lovell, have been delighting the play-going portion of our citizens during the past week. We have not attended their performances, but hear them spoken of as being very good.

Gold dust shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co. per Columbia, \$15,000.

Latest from Fraser.—The steamer Beaver, Sinclair, arrived from Langley last evening, at 10 o'clock, with ten passengers and about \$10,000 in gold-dust—reports as much lately brought down from the river to the coast. Trade is very brisk at Fort Yale. Trade is very brisk at Fort Yale. Men are all going up the river. Some 50 or 60 boats are in the canon walking to get over the Hite's falls. A derelict had been rigged up at that point to hoist the boats and facilitate getting over the falls. There are reports of rich diggings in the Canoe country. Men were making \$20 a day there. A specimen of coarse gold was found weighing sixteen grains, general average to \$20. Notwithstanding all the difficulties which the miners have to overcome, more gold is taken out in the mines of British Columbia in proportion to the number at work, than in California.

Gold dust shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co. per Columbia, \$15,000.

Latest News.—The negotiations for the purchase of the leviathan steamship Great Eastern have been concluded. She has been sold for \$500,000. . . . The widow of the poet Wordsworth is dead. . . .

The warlike preparations in France were steadily continued and upon a scale that awaked public confidence in the peaceable intentions of the Empire. Large numbers of French troops were preparing for sea. . . . A committee of the House of representatives reported favorably to organizing new territories—Jefferson, Daget and Arizona.

Debt of Vancouver's Island.—"Amount expended up to 16th September, 1886, by Hudson's Bay Company, in sending miners and laborers to the various islands and other objects of colonization, exclusive of their trading establishments of the company—and which will be repayable by government, if possession of Island is resumed—\$87,071, \$1, 517."

Life Book.

"I am utterly averse to marking population by the basis of representation."—Governor Douglas' despatch No. 7.

The Bishop of British Columbia, with a staff of some twenty clergymen, are expected to leave England soon for this country.

The 42nd Highlanders, about 500 strong, are on their way to this country, via Panama. Their baggage has arrived here.

Marted.—In San Francisco, Feb. 25th, 1889, by the Rev. Dr. J. Eckman, Super-Hyman Cohen, of Victoria, Y. L. and formerly of China, to Madame G. Waldron, daughter of Michael Myers, Esq., of St. Peter's Alley, City of London, England.

The steamer Commodore, which some years since had her name changed to "Commodore" from Brother Jonathan, is being repainted at the dry dock, California, and will resume her first name. She is intended for the Fraser river trade this coming summer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TROUT PROTECTION.

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Act passed during the last session of the Legislature prohibits the taking of trout before the 25th day of March in any year.

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under the British North America Act over

the fisheries of this province, but a carefull

examination of their conditions and thought

will show that the same applies to the

fisheries of this province.

GEORGE KENNAN'S OPINION.

George Kennan is the American who,

fifteen years ago, journeyed through

Russia. He went there a Russophile and

came back after two years' stay a pronounced enemy of the Government

and its methods. He visited the prisons

and the convict settlements and examin-

ed closely into the way in which they

were managed. He made a study of

the social life of the Empire and he asso-

ciated with the working classes so that

he might obtain a clear knowledge of

WANTED,
TO PURCHASE!
200 ACRES
of Good Land, partly
improved, within easy dis-

tance of Victoria.

Particulars to

A. W. BRIDGMAN,

41 - Government - Street

Cold Winds

Have an unpleasant effect on
tender skins, causing roughness
and soreness.

ANTISEPTIC
COOLING CREAM

Is a wonderful skin softener, giv-

ing immediate ease to chapped
hands and face. It is not sticky or
greasy. Gentlemen will find
it excellent after shaving. Large
bottles, 25 cents.

TERRY & MARETT,
CHEMISTS.

Get in the Habit of Going to Bowes' Drug Store

Throat Pastilles, 25c.; Bowes' Bronchial Lozenges, 10c.; Baby's Cough Syrup, 25c.; Balsam of Aniseed, 25c.; Bronchial Balsam, 25c. and 50c.

We carry a large stock of Toilet Accessories and will be pleased to have you call and see them.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.

Phones 425 and 450.

88 Government St., Near Yates St.

DON'T COUGH STOP IT

W.H. Power Does a Good Deal.

But our Pneumonic Cough Cure does a whole lot more. There are very few coughs and colds that it will not cure.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Special—Carpenters Tools at Cheap prices.

Call and inspect McClary's FAMOUS STEEL RANGES and STOVES at Clarke and Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

FOTOGRAPHS.

A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' Block.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

J. & J. Taylor's Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors.

John Barnsley & Co., Agents,

115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Victoria Transfer Company

LIMITED.
New Equipped Hack and Livery Stable in the Province.

All Rubber-Tired Hacks and Finest Livery Turnouts Baggage, Furniture and Freight handled at reasonable rates and with dispatch.

9, 21, 23, Broughton St Phone 129

ORIENTAL BAR

Very Choicest of Liquors, Cigars, etc.

Only the best kept.

Jos. Dubois.

TEMPORARY PREMISES

During the reconstruction of our Fort Street store, we will be found at

Trounce Avenue

A. P. BLYTH

Jeweler and Optician.

TO LOAN ! MONEY

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

ON MORTGAGE

ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS

Without Publicity of Mortgage, Stores and Dwellings to Let.

Fire Insurance Written.

FARMS—Obtain a copy of our revised price list.

P. R. BROWN, LTD.

30 BROAD STREET.

THE SOAP

At half price for a short time to clear out big consignment of extra fine brands.

DRUG STORE

27 JOHNSON STREET

PHONE 350. J. TEAGUE, JR.

Spring Styles

"20th Century"

BRAND

Suits for Men

Fit, Finish and Fabric GUARANTEED.

W. & J. WILSON

SOLE AGENTS.

83 GOVERNMENT - Street

Ladies of Macleans—Tomorrow evening Queen Alexandra will be present, and the Macleans will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock at Alexandra College. Important business will be dealt with and a large attendance is desired.

Foresters' Dance—On Saturday evening next a dance will be given by the Companions of the Forest in Sir William Wallace hall. An energetic committee has the affair in hand and all who attend are assured an enjoyable evening.

Exhibition Notes.—The various committees canvassing the city for subscriptions are working away energetically. In addition to the subscriptions published a few days ago, some very liberal donations have been received: James Dunsmuir, \$200; E. G. Prior & Co., \$20; Henderson Bros., \$25; Victoria Truck & Dray Co., \$30; Stephen Jones, Dominion hotel, \$50; J. H. Todd & Sons, \$25; J. Plahey & Co., \$25; R. P. Ritchie & Co., \$25; Bank of British North America, \$25.

Benefit Concert.—A splendid program has been prepared for the benefit concert to be given in the Victoria theatre tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Sons of England in aid of Bro. Peatt. Colonel Prior will occupy the chair, and those who will take part are: Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Miss E. Schell, Miss Jeanne McAlpine, Miss Maude Underhill, Messrs. Gideon Hicks, Wm. Hicks, Herbert Taylor, H. Ives Fawcett, and Jessie Longfield and Edgar Fawcett, violinists.

Mobilization Rumors.—For some time past persistent rumors have been in circulation to the effect that there is a possibility of a general mobilization of the Canadian forces being called by the authorities at any time. This, however, is not credited by the officers of the Fifth Regiment, who point out that such an undertaking would involve considerable expenditure. If such a step were taken the object would be to see how rapidly the volunteer corps throughout Canada could reach their respective headquarters in the event of an emergency.

Police Clothing.—The time for the receipt of tenders for police clothing and helmets will expire tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

New Brick Block.—John Hepburn intends erecting a one-story brick structure on Johnson street. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000 and work on the same will commence shortly.

Men's Meeting.—The regular men's meeting in connection with the Y. M. C. A. will be conducted by Rev. W. D. Barber this afternoon. A short programme of vocal and instrumental solos will be rendered.

Women's Council.—The monthly meeting of the Women's Council will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the city hall. Reports of standing committees will be received and other business of importance transacted.

Rifle Range Hunt.—A hut is built on the rifle range in the rear of the 600-yard range and mess hall. It will be a great convenience to the members of the rifle association. The outlook for the season is particularly bright, judging by the interest manifested in the gallery practice.

Newspaper Change.—A change of management has occurred in connection with the Nanaimo Daily Herald. Mr. Hindmarsh, a cousin of Mr. Johnson, of the Coal city, who has been employed for a number of years on leading Newcastle papers, arrived a few days ago and has taken charge of the literary end of the Herald. It is expected that in the course of a few weeks Mr. Aitken will retire and the entire management devolve upon Mr. Hindmarsh.

Prize Show.—During the coming week showing for the prize presented by Lieut.-Colonel Hall will be held and the shots of the regiment are manifesting considerable interest in the approaching competitions. On Monday the opposing teams will be No. 1 section of No. 5 company and No. 2 section of No. 6 company; Tuesday, No. 1 section vs. No. 3 section of No. 1 company; Wednesday, No. 1 section vs. No. 2 section of No. 3 company; Friday, No. 2 section of No. 4 company vs. No. 2 section of No. 5 company.

Sergeants' Social.—An excellent programme has been prepared for the social at the Drill hall on Thursday evening next, under the auspices of the sergeants' mess of the Fifth Regiment. This entertainment has been prepared especially in honor of the warrant officers, staff sergeants and sergeants of the garrison at Work Point barracks. Among the amusements there will be ping-pong, cards and badminton. For those who prefer the means of showing an exhibition of their prowess will be provided by a gallery shooting competition which has been arranged. There will also be dancing.

Reminder.—Electors are reminded that the registration lists will close two weeks from tomorrow. According to the Provincial Elections Act all persons desirous of having their names entered on the list of voters shall make application to the registrar of voters up to the last Monday in March and September of each year. On the first Monday of May and November, a court of registrars will be held by the registrar for the purpose of inserting any objection to any names on the list or to the applicants who may wish to have their names registered as voters. Those whose names are not now on the voters' lists must have them registered before two weeks from Monday with Harvey Coombes, the registrar of voters. The provincial lists are also used for Dominion election purposes.

Wears Egyptian Medal.—Commander Allen T. Hunt, who has just arrived here to succeed Capt. Umfrville, of H. M. S. Stearwater, wears the Egyptian medal (Khedive's bronze award). He was promoted a naval cadet January 15th, 1878; midshipman, July 25, 1881; a sublieutenant, June 4, 1885; a lieutenant, 1890; and a commander, 1900. He was midshipman on the Agincourt during the Egyptian war, 1882, and was afterwards a lieutenant on H. M. S. Conquest, a vessel which a good many years ago, put in a commission on the coast of Africa. Under command of Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, K. C. B., C. M. G., commander-in-chief of the East Indies station, he served in a brigade landed in a punitive expedition against the Sultan of Viti, October 1890.

New Residence.—Building Inspector Northcott grants building permit for the following new residence: Miss Sophie Barrett, one and a half story frame dwelling on corner of Springfield avenue and the Old Esquimalt road, cost, \$3,000. N. Bertucci, new house on corner of North Park and Chambers streets; stone foundation; cost, about \$2,000. W. P. Chandler, two-storey frame house corner Dalton street and Esquimalt road; cost, \$2,000. Peter Steele, addition to house on Catherine street, West; cost, \$600. Alex. Gresson, new residence, formed Penrice estate; cost, about \$2,500. In addition to these a permit has been issued for a handsome \$1,000 residence to be erected for Mr. Stirling, of Kelowna on Belcher street. Work preliminary to the laying of the foundations has been commenced.

Cook's Poultry Breeder and Feeder and Fowls for the Times at Hibben's.

Make the most of these fine days; get your ground covered over. If you want a good spindle, spading fork, hoe or rake, go to Brown's Douglas street. Good tools cheap.

War against darkness, Hylo Lamps Hinton Electric Company.

The annual cost of Boston's schools is \$34.98 a pupil.

Fire Agency

The Liverpool And London And Globe Insurance Co.

Loss, Baltimore Fire (\$1,000, 000) one million,

Subscription to the Relief Fund (\$10,000) Ten Thousand

HALL, GOEPFEL & CO., GENERAL AGENTS

Mission Service.—Rev. A. Ewing will conduct the service in the St. James hall this evening at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome to these services, which are held every Sunday evening in the hall.

Rich Estate.—The estate of the late Jesse Joseph, of Montreal, is estimated at \$2,000,000. Among the heirs is Mrs. A. Sandeman, whose husband was well known in Victoria.

Retired.—While passing through Winnipeg on his way to Europe, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper announced that he had decided to retire from Dominion politics, finding that he could not be an active politician and a successful lawyer at the same time.

Erred Again.—Edward Ansell, who committed forgery at Vancouver last November and fled to San Francisco, has forged and stole from his latest employer to the tune of several thousand dollars, and is again a fugitive. He is supposed to have gone to Australia or China.

Pastor's Lecture.—Dr. Campbell will give his third lecture this evening on "Union of Church and State," and the subject of this lecture is, "Should we Give Religious Instruction in Our Public Schools; or Should the Bible be Excluded from the Schools Supported by the State?"

Regimental Order.—In a regimental order issued yesterday notice is given that Gr. Wm. R. Jenkins has been taken on the strength. Recruits will parade on Tuesday evening for the purpose of being inspected by the adjutant, who will pass those who are efficient into their respective companies.

Meeting Monday.—Tomorrow evening the English League of the James Bay Methodist church will hold their regular monthly literary meeting in the room of the church. A good programme of vocal and instrumental solos, readings and recitations will be rendered. All are welcome to these meetings.

Lectures to Officers.—Lieut.-Colonel Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, will conduct each week his lectures to the young officers of that corps. A full attendance is always assured, as the officers not only realize their importance from an instructional standpoint, but evidently thoroughly enjoy listening to one so well posted on military intricacies as their commander.

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Taking College Course.—"Commander T. L. Thorpe-Doublin" says a London despatch, "just promoted to that rank from first Lieutenant of H. M. S. Amphion, Captain John Casement, on returning home from the Pacific is appointed to H. M. S. President for a course of study at the Royal Naval college. Such a smart officer will not remain long unemployed after passing his course."

A Fine Automobile.—The finest touring automobile in the province is now in the possession of Capt. J. W. Troubridge, who is manufactured by the celebrated White Manufacturing Company. The vehicle is up to date in every particular, and is very commodious. Five persons are easily accommodated in it. The seats are heavily padded, and as a protection against the sun and rain a canopy is attached. The mechanism and gear is of the very latest type.

Sergeants' Dance.—Lieut.-Col. Hall, the popular commanding officer of the Fifth regiment, C. A., has kindly given permission for the members of the sergeants' mess to hold a social and dinner in the Drill hall on Thursday evening next the 15th inst.—St. Patrick's Day. A host of friends both civil and military, will be invited and all those fortunate enough to attend may safely look forward to having a jolly time.

Militia Equipment.—That the federal government is seconding the efforts of the imperial government to supply Canada on a war footing, is shown by the announcement that equipment for the militia and members of rifle tents, bladders, etc., has been received by Lieut.-Col. Jones, engineer officer, from the militia department at Ottawa. This would be sufficient for the two militia corps, Island and Mainland, which combined, would hardly aggregate that number. This was probably the origin of the rumor that the imperial troops at Work Point had received a large consignment of supplies, a report which has been contradicted by Lieut.-Colonel English.

Heading for Aisak.—A number of parties are being formed amongst Victorians with the object of proceeding at an early date to the new Aisak gold fields in the White Horse district. Young fellows are going north with a few months' provisions expecting that after spending that long in the territory they will have learned sufficient of the riches of the country to decide in their own mind the wisdom of staying. Nor for several years has there been such general interest awakened in Victoria over the discovery of new gold bearing ground in the north, and it is safe to predict that if the reports received in the spring are as favorable as those already published concerning the country the rush of travel will surprise anything seen here since the days of the Klondike excitement.

Edison Theatre.—For the week of March 14th the Edison will have the greatest show for the price of admission ever offered the public. The bill is headed by the three musical Keltons, the highest salaried act ever played in Victoria, direct from the big Hopkins' circuit. The trio is composed of man, wife and baby Kelton, a tot of but seven years. The latter is without exception the greatest of all young performers and as regards her ability is phenomenal while at dancing her equal has never been seen. This wonderful act has been brought here at great expense and will positively appear for one week only, after which these artists leave direct for London, England. There will be plenty of music this week, as the programme also contains the name of Signor Cheneveth, cornet virtuoso, America's greatest soloist, who will change his selections each night, and the boys, the boys, the boys, the Loughard brothers, exponents of Irish comedy, and Lancashire dog dancing, are sure to please, and Mr. Harry Gibbs, the well-known baritone of the Edison, will sing that very old, but truly beautiful, song, "Old Black Joe," with illustrated views. The animated reproductions are all new, thoroughly interesting and amusing, among which may be mentioned "The Tragie Elopmen" and "What Happened to Jones." In spite of this wonderful bill the prices will remain the same.

The annual cost of Boston's schools is \$34.98 a pupil.

THE White House

DISPLAY OF

SPRING MILLINERY

Takes Place On

Thursday, March 17

Henry Young & Co.

Preserve Covers in Packages at 5¢ and 10¢ package.

Western Medicine Company's shares will be raised to 15 cents next Tuesday.

Nautical Works and Charts at Hibben's.

Fine English Breakfast Tea at Jamson's, 71 Fort Street.

The Game of Pit at Hibben's.

New books, "The One Woman," by Dixie, Amelia Barr's "Black Shilling," Jack London's "Son of the Wolf" and "People of the Abyss," Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

BAGSHAWE & CO.

92 GOVERNMENT STREET,

Opposite C. P. R. Telegraph.

IT MAKES THE COOK HAPPY

When she has some nice fruit to make pies at this season. We have some specially good

Pic Apples, in One Gal. Tins, 25c. Cents Each

MOWAT & WALLACE,
Popular Grocers,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, March 12.—The stock market developed some activity today and a rather positive tone of weakness. The weakness was rather largely sympathetic with the pressure upon individual stocks, especially Metropolitan Railway and Metropolitan securities. The liquidation in these two stocks gave signs of urgency and cost the former 45 points, and the latter 8 points. The selling was explained by the uncertainty regarding the property and it was thought likely to be due to settlement of one or two large estates largely interested in the property, and the obscurity of the motive of the selling gave it a sinister effect. Pennsylvania was also freely pressed for sale, and broke through the support which had been in evidence above 112. The price touched 112 1/2, which is now its lowest point since the last stock panic starts its long decline. The selling of Delaware & Hudson was supposed to be to provide funds for subscription to the new stock offered. The market hardened on short covering in spite of the continued weakness of the two Metropolitan stocks, and this was due to United States Steel which was again suspending its dividends. The decrease in loans shown by the bank statement was contrary to expectations. The bank statement was of little influence, however, as the present condition of the money market makes little occasion for solicitude. The steadiness of Northern Securities on the curb had an affirmative influence on traders who sold stocks yesterday to discount a possible decision in the Supreme Court on Monday. Total sales of bonds, par value, \$945,000.

New York, March 12.—The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	64 1/2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	88 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	73 1/2
Canadian Pacific	110 1/2
Chicago & Alton	63 1/2
Chicago & Great Western	39
Chicago Terminal & Transit	14
C. C. & St. L.	74
Colorado Southern	175
Delaware & Hudson	150
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	252
Douglas & Rio Grande	18
Erie Railroad	65 1/2
Erie Railroad 1st pf	67
Erie Railroad 2nd pf	74 1/2
Great Northern pf	153
Hocking Valley	72 1/2
Illinois Central	120 1/2
Lake Erie & Western	26
Long Island & Western	162
Manhattan Elevated	100 1/2
Metropolitan Traction	100 1/2
Minneapolis & St. Louis	57
Missouri Pacific	87 1/2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16 1/2
New Jersey Central	133
New York Central	113 1/2
Norfolk & Western	103
New York, Ontario & Western	103
Pennsylvania Railroad	112
Phila. & Reading	39 1/2
Phila. & Reading 1st pf	56
Philadelphia & Reading 2nd pf	56
St. Louis Southwestern	134
St. Paul	138 1/2
Southern Pacific	42 1/2
Tampa Bay & Western	103
Texas & Pacific	81 1/2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	24
Wabash Railroad	17 1/2
Wabash Railroad pf	33 1/2
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14 1/2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2nd pf	23
Western Central	17 1/2
Rock Island	59 1/2
Rock Island pf	60 1/2
Adams Express Co.	220
American Express Co.	185
United States Express Co.	103
Wells' Fargo Express Co.	205
Amalgamated Copper	45 1/2
American Car & Foundry	19
American Foundry pf	60
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	39 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25 1/2
Consolidated Gas	189 1/2
General Electric	159 1/2
International Paper	115
International Power	28
National Biscuit	42 1/2
National Lead	14 1/2
North American	50
Postal Mail	23
People's Gas	93 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	29
Pressed Steel Car pf	69 1/2
Pullman Palace Car	210
Republic Steel	7 1/2
Republic Steel pf	42
American Sugar	123 1/2
Union Bag & Paper Co.	35
United States Leather	45 1/2
United States Leather pf	77
United States Rubber	11 1/2
United States Steel	10 1/2
United States Steel pf	55 1/2
Western Union Telegraph Co.	88 1/2
American Locomotive	21 1/2
American Ice pf	81 1/2
American Ice pf	20
New York, March 12.—Pig iron, quiet; copper, nominal; lead, firm; tin, firm; spelter, quiet.	
New York, March 12.—Prime mercantile paper, 4% to 5 per cent; sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills, at \$4,867.00 to \$4,885.75 for demand, and at \$4,880.00 to \$4,884.00 for three months; rates, 84 1/2 to 84 5/8%; commercial bills, \$4,830 to \$4,832%; bar silver, 57; Mexican dollars, 45; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, easy; exchange, \$154,711,534.	

New York, March 12.—Prime mercantile paper, 4% to 5 per cent; sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills, at \$4,867.00 to \$4,885.75 for demand, and at \$4,880.00 to \$4,884.00 for three months; rates, 84 1/2 to 84 5/8%; commercial bills, \$4,830 to \$4,832%; bar silver, 57; Mexican dollars, 45; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, easy; exchange, \$154,711,534.

Victoria, March 12.—The following were the closing prices of futures on the Board of Trade today: Wheat, May, 90 1/2; July, 93 1/2 to 94 1/2; Oct., 93; Sept., 86 1/2; Oct., 78 1/2; Corn, May, 51 1/2; July, 51 1/2; Sept., 50 1/2 to 50 1/2; Oct., May, 41 1/2 to 41 1/2; July, 39 1/2; Sept., 33 1/2.

London, March 12.—Lead, 41 1/2, 17s. 6d.

London, March 12.—Consols for money, £13-16; consols for account, 85 15-16.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, March 12.—8 p. m.

SYNOPTIC.

The pressure continues to be lowest over Vancouver Island, but has risen along the American coast. These conditions have caused strong winds from the southeast, shifting to southwest along the straits and to the northwesterly. Rainfall has been very general from the North Main Range of California and temperatures have been about normal. In the Northwest a vast high-barometer area is centred in Manitoba and Keewatin. The weather is moderately cold and snow has fallen in Saskatchewan, Assinabola and Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

Min. Max

Victoria 39 44

New Westminster 36 40

Kamloops 32 46

Victoria 31 34

Calgary 32 0

Winnipeg 8 18

Portland, Ore. 38 46

San Francisco 44 54

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate to strong winds, chiefly southerly, mostly cloudy with occasional showers and stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Moderate or fresh winds, with occasional or fresh winds, and not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Ob-

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST. SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.

Our Grand Millinery
Opening commences
Tuesday, March 15th.
All the very latest de-
signs in French and
American, up-to-date
patterns will be on
view at Mrs. M. A.
Vigor's, 88 Yates St.

NOTICE.

Revised Statutes, Canada, 1886, Chapter
92, and Statute 52, Victoria, Chapter 13.

Proposed Reclamation of Land at the
Port of Victoria, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that under and
pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Can-
ada, 1886, Chapter 92, and the Statutes of
Canada, 52 Victoria, Chapter 13, the
Commissioner of the Governor in Council
has applied to the Governor in Council for
approval of the area plan and site and
the reclassification of the land adjoining
the proposed lands adjoining or abutting on Lots
2, 3, 4 and 6, Block "A," Harbor Estate,
Victoria, B. C. A plan of the said pro-
posed works and description by metes
and bounds of the foreshore and
submerged lands to be reclaimed has
been deposited with the Minister of Public
Works, and a copy thereof has been
deposited in the Land Registry office at
Victoria, B. C.

JOHN LLEWELLYN LEIGH,
SIDNEY MINTON LEIGH.

Victoria, B. C., 17th February, 1904.

JOHN LLEWELLYN LEIGH,
SIDNEY MINTON LEIGH.

Entitled, "When the Harvest Days Are
Over, Jessie Dear." Popular Prices.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—For Salt Spring Island, a doc-
tor; government grant \$500 (five hundred).

For further particulars apply H. W.
Bullock, Salt Spring Island.

WANTED—Position in an office by a well
known young man, J. R., this office, no

WANTED—Active or silent partner with
twenty thousand dollars for a firmly es-
tablished mercantile business in Van-
couver, B. C., paying about 10 per cent.

Excellent future prospects. For partic-
ulars apply to W. Hart-McHarg, Barrister,

Victoria, B. C.

Particulars in writing of their claims to
the undersigned, the solicitors for the said
Anne Milne, on or before the 13th day
of March, 1904, after which date the said
Anne Milne will be entitled to distribute the
assets of the said Anne Milne amongst
the parties entitled thereto, having
regard to the claims of which the said
Anne Milne has had no notice, and she
will not be liable for the assets or any
part thereof so distributed to any person
of whose claim the said Anne Milne has
not had notice at the time of distribution
of the said Anne Milne.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., Solle-
tors for the said Anne Milne.

NOTICE.

Take notice that under the powers of sale
contained in a certain mortgage made by
Peter Herman & Company in favor of Sir
John Leiser, Esq., dated, 28th day of
March, 1903, set out to witness with
the undersigned, and made and executed
on the 15th day of March, 1904, for the pur-
chase of all and singular the cannery building,
wharf and warehouse and all machinery,
engines, plant (thermometers, nets, tools,
boots, scows, rats, salts, anchors, tents,
furniture, boxes, barrels, canvas, fish
and all other stock in trade), upon
the mortgagors, situated upon Lots One
(1) and Two (2), Block Three (3), Townsite
of Essington; Lots one and two, Block 3,
Townsite of Essington; all the stock in
trade and merchandise in the general store
situated above and occupied by the
Mortgagors at Port Essington, all
wine, liquors, cigars and other goods
and merchandise and fixtures, situated in
the Hotel Caledonian and the bar used in
connection therewith situated upon said
Lots; also all the cannery building and
house at Dundas Island, together with all
the trade, machinery, engines, plant,
tin-plated stock in trade, salts, labels,
fish, etc., due to the Mortgagors in connec-
tion with any of the said businesses.

And further take notice that further
particulars of the above matter may be had
at the office of Simon Leiser & Co., Lin-
nies Street, Victoria, B. C. The
highest or any tender not necessarily ac-
cepted.

Dated this 29th day of February, 1904.

SIMON LEISER & CO., LTD.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to handle our goods, taking up cards
on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing
and advertising our products.

EMPARE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONE

FOR SALE—GAS NOT IN IT.

Electricity Has Doused the Glim that
Comes from Coal.

From Electrical Works and Engineer.

The public is accustomed to think of
gas as still the leading illuminant, but
electric light is now more popular in
Europe. The introduction of the
bright electric light has stimulated greatly
the use of gas. There are now close
upon 4,000 electric light central stations
in America, and, according to the census of
1900, there were then only 871 gas plants,
and the number was growing rapidly, es-
pecially. The gas plants were earning
an income of \$75,000,000. Last year
the central stations earned \$85,000,000. The
cost of construction and equipment
of both was over \$300,000,000. Gas
employed 22,400 men and electric light
5,000.

But this is only half the story. It is
estimated that there are over 50,000 iso-
lated electric light plants in this country,
and that they represent as many
lamps as do the central stations. New
York City has 1,900 of them, and some
of that of the Waldorf-Astoria, would
soon make any western city.

Hence the figures against western cities

are, indeed, startling. Gas had nearly
50 years start over its competitor, but
it now appears to be decidedly in sec-
ond place. Yet there is no denying the
fact that the introduction of the
bright electric light has stimulated greatly
the use of gas. There are now close
upon 4,000 electric light central stations
in America, and, according to the census of
1900, there were then only 871 gas plants,
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the central stations earned \$85,000,000. The
cost of construction and equipment
of both was over \$300,000,000. Gas
employed 22,400 men and electric light
5,000.

With the advent of spring many
mothers are looking forward to the pur-
chase of a new carriage for baby or a
new parasol for the old buggy. Weiler
Bro's. have received a carload of the
famous Whitney Go-Carts and Carri-
cages, Parasols, Wheels, Tires and fit-
tings of all descriptions—everything per-
taining to baby carriage comfort. The
newest outfit of carts ever seen in
Victoria at prices no higher—in some
cases much lower—than is asked for
inferior grades. Now is the time to
make your selection. Weiler Bros.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for erection of frame
cottage, Admiral road, Esquimalt, on or be-
fore Wednesday, 16th March, 12 noon. Plans
and specifications may be seen at office of
unders

Fine Residence For Sale

A very good, well-finished, two-story residence close to the tram line. This property contains two lots. The house is handsomely finished and partially panelled inside. The property is for sale at a bargain, on easy terms.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Seed Potatoes!

Early Rose and Burbank Seedlings; Choice selected Stock.

The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET.

Tel. 413.

Local News.

Fish and Game.—The annual meeting of the Victoria Fish and Game Club will be held Wednesday evening in the Tourist Association rooms, Fort street, at 8 o'clock.

Hauling Gravel.—The work of hauling gravel to the James Bay flats commenced yesterday morning. Several cars specially adapted for the work are employed. The planking of a portion of the bridge has been removed and the filling in material will be dumped between the joists.

Regimental Outing.—The Fifth Regiment will hold an "outing" on Good Friday. The plan is to march up to Mount Tolmie, where an engagement will be fought. The regiment consists of 4 companies, under command of Capt. Drake, will occupy the hill, and companies 1, 2, 3 and 4, under Capt. W. H. Langley, will assault the position. This will be excellent training.

M. R. C. P.—The Year Book of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England, is to hand. Among the names of those who passed the qualifying examinations, since the last issue, is that of Dr. F. S. Pope, formerly of this city, who was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Head Trimmer.—The Westside has been fortunate to secure the services of Miss M. V. Wallack as head trimmer of the millinery department. This will be good news to the ladies of Victoria, as Miss Wallack has been with Gage Bros., Chicago, the celebrated milliners, where exclusive designs and original designs have made them famous. As Miss Wallack has come direct from this celebrated house, the Westside will show many of their most exclusive styles in millinery.

Island Mining Resources.—Roland MacLean, second vice-president of the Provincial Mining Association, has received a letter from G. H. Barnhart, manager of the Ximie gold mines, in which he speaks of the visit to the Mount Sicker camp by the members of the convention as follows: "The information thus gathered by mining men from all sections of the province should certainly result in a better appreciation by the people at large of the resources of the island, and they will thus be aware to the fact that it possesses other resources than the Parliament buildings, mild climate and trout fishing."

Extra Equipment.—Referring to the work going on at the Esquimalt fortifications, Capt. S. Crouch, of the ordnance department, who has left for home, said: "It would seem almost incomprehensible, but nevertheless Esquimalt is getting extra equipment, and that with guns heavier than it has a present. There are four batteries being installed, including a battery of 92 inch breech loaders, another of 12-pound quick-firing guns and two batteries of 12-inch guns. The 12-pounder battery could be ready for action within a month's notice, and as for the men, why, it would only be the matter of a hurry order before they'd be aboard ship and away. The batteries are now well advanced."

Irish Concert.—Following are the names of those who will take part in the Irish concert to be given in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening next: Mrs. Moresby; Mrs. T. D. Henderson; Mrs. David Millar; Mrs. King; Herbert Kent; R. Munro; W. T. Williams; songs; Miss Nellie Lawson and W. K. Houston; recitations; Miss Alice Ross and G. J. Burnett; pianoforte selections; Irish melodies; T. M. Henderson will occupy the chair, and from the names of those who have kindly consented to assist, it will be seen that a programme of first-class merit and special attractiveness may be looked for, which lovers of Irish music should make a point not to miss.

Millinery Openings.—Another of those attractive events takes place at Mrs. M. A. Vigor's, 88 Yates street, on Tuesday, 13th inst. After display, as usual, is a very select one, and up-to-date in styles.

Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effect a Complete Cure in the Case of Mrs. CAROLINE HUTT, Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at 25 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

**YUKON FREIGHT
TARIFF FIXED**

Low Commodity Rates Will Be Given During July and August.

Freight rates from Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Sound to Dawson and points have been agreed upon by the Alaska Steamship Association and the White Pass & Yukon Railway and Yukon river steamer service.

Mr. M. J. B. White, general passenger and freight agent of the White Pass, states that special commodity rates will be quoted from July 1 to August 15. As before announced, those special rates will be lower than the regular commodity rates, the reduction being made for the purpose of causing shippers to move their goods during a season of the year which is generally a rather slack one with the northern transportation companies.

Mr. White states that class rates will be April 15 before the tariffs are issued to shippers, the same date on which they were established last year.

Through hills of loading from Vancouver, Victoria and Puget Sound ports to Dawson will not be issued until May 15, on which date they were first granted last year. Although no through bills will be issued until May 15, shipments may be made before that date to Dawson on the understanding that they will be taken down the river from White Horse at the earliest possible opportunity. The White Pass & Yukon route and the ocean lines are conferring on the making of passenger tariffs to the Yukon, and it is thought that the matter will shortly be settled.

War maps.—25c. each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Sets of Prayer and Hymn Books, 50c. per set. Hibben & Co.

STEAMER EARL.

Dr. Watt, When Interviewed, Makes an Interesting Statement.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Watt, superintendent of the William Head quarantine station, was interviewed by a Colonist reporter regarding the remarks relating to the unfitness of the steamer Earl for the quarantine service, which appeared in yesterday morning's issue.

Dr. Watt, while not inclined to discuss the matter at all, thought well to correct what he declared were erroneous conceptions of the matter. He said that he had been misinformed as to the condition of the vessel. At the present time she is undergoing a thorough examination, and it has been found that she is in better condition than boats of her age are usually found. She is fourteen years old. She will need a thorough overhaul before long, but at the present time she is good for anything that a boat of that size and construction can be expected to do. But any one who has had to meet the requirements, Admittedly it would be better if there was a larger and more capable boat for the use of the quarantine station; but Dr. Watt believes that, with the increase of the importance of William Head station this is certain to be forthcoming.

It may be further stated as showing the unfitness of the Earl for the duty of quarantine boat, that the deck houses are built far above her deck, and on top of the deck house is perched a large and ugly pile of buildings which makes things extremely awkward when alongside a big steamer and the sea rolling. The Earl's top-hammer actually strikes the side of the big vessel at every lurch, and it is far from pleasant to be therabouts when that sort of thing is proceeding.

The Colonist's remarks of Saturday morning were based entirely upon the opinion expressed by many seafarers in the surrounding harbor, and from my personal observation of the steamer during her passage to Victoria. It can be said with truth that the Earl is singularly unsuited for the peculiar duties which she is called upon to perform, apart altogether from her soundness of timbers.

CONDENSED SIDE-SADDLES.

Lady Rider and Writer on Correct Form on Horseback.

From Illustrated Sporting News.

Mrs. Timmons Hitchcock, Jr., one of the first American horsewomen to ride astride, would not think of again using the side-saddle. It is her experience that the cross seat affords a more perfect balance and poise, is safer and more comfortable for both horse and rider, and she believes that it is only fear of cutting a ridiculous figure that keeps the true horsewoman from assuming the cross seat. Many women are in favor of the change, but have not sufficient courage to appear in public in this as yet somewhat manner; still they feel it will be merely a question of time when it will be the only way. As a young girl Mrs. Hitchcock was noted for her devotion to the various forms of sport participated in by her brothers, and the spirit of emulation thus fostered has placed her well to the fore as a representative sportswoman. When in the saddle she has all the appearance of a graceful youth of sixteen, her dark hair being coiled behind her broad shoulders. A bit of red at the throat finishes off the outfit, which consists of a loose leather blouse and either knickerbockers or a divided skirt. Little did Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard III, ever dream in 1341 for how much she would be responsible. Naturally, the prejudices of five and a half centuries are not easily dispelled, although until that period no woman had ridden otherwise than astride. It was not choice, but necessity arising from a physical infirmity, which impelled the royal lady to assume a position in the saddle which, at first, adopted by her entourage as a novelty, was followed by women throughout Europe as the proper mode of riding.

Books on Gardening at Hibben's.

Battled With Terrific Storm

Steamship Valencia Forced to Put Back From Cape Flattery.

Met Furious Hurricane Which Seriously Endangered Her Safety.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Valencia, Capt. H. H. Lloyd, which left this port Wednesday morning for San Francisco, had to put back Thursday afternoon, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, after an eighteen-hour tussle with a storm which threatened at various times to break the vessel to pieces and send her to the bottom. Capt. Lloyd says he has never seen worse gales on the Washington coast.

The Valencia returned to port yesterday afternoon. She is considerably damaged. Her broken ports and badly smashed woodwork over the fantail bear evidence of the violence of the storm. She rounded the Cape of Flattery night and had hardly rounded the point when she ran into the teeth of the storm. The wind blew with such force that she could scarcely make headway. It increased in velocity, heavy seas pounding the ship from every quarter.

Though heavily laden she was tossed about like a cork. Only a strong seaworthy craft could have weathered the terrible wrenching. For hours she made little or no headway. Though she had her head into the wind the seas rolled round and over the vessel aft, breaking the deck over the fantail wood-work.

Some of the plates on the port side amidships were knocked off their hinges causing the vessel to take in water on the main deck. Thirty-four life-ports were carried away.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the vessel being then sixty miles south of Flattery that Capt. Lloyd as a matter of precaution, decided to turn back. He says he is glad he did so. To have continued would probably have meant the loss of his steering gear.

At the time the Valencia rounded Cap. Flattery outward bound the barometer registered 29.14 and it dropped to 28.67 before she turned back.

The Valencia had about 1,000 tons of freight, overflow from the steamship Queen, but no passengers. Soon after its return to port revenue cutter officials boarded her and asked Capt. Lloyd why the remaining few buckets had not the required amount of water in them. The captain replied in effect that thirty-four of his buckets had been washed away in the sea and that he had enough to do to save the ship without keeping the buckets filled with water, too much of which he declared had washed his decks after leaving this port.

The necessary repairs to the Valencia can be made without discharging her.

STEAMER NELL.

Imaginative Correspondent Attacks Life-Saving Apparatus Aboard Vessel.

Shortly after the steamer Nell left for the North on her last trip from Victoria, the Colonist received a letter signed by a resident of the city, making charges of a very grave character against the management of the steamer for alleged carelessness in regard to the life-saving apparatus aboard. In the absence of the steamer, Captain Earl, who was then deceased, had issued a general order to withhold the letter from publication until a representative from the North, when a representative of the Colonist could look into the matter.

The steamer Nell returned last week from the northern ports, and yesterday a Colonist reporter called on the captain, aboard, and informed him of the contents of the letter. The captain asked the reporter to step over to where the port metal lifeboat was slung, and a new wooden patch which had been put in the bottom of the boat was shown him. He explained that during the preceding rough weather encountered by the Nell on her previous voyage south, the lifeboat had been rolled around in the chocks, and a small rent had been made in the metal owing to the strain of the boat's weight falling on that particular spot. As soon as the Nell came to her berth in the harbor a smith was sent for and the hole patched securely, and the captain said that he would not allow such a thing to go neglected even overnight.

Then yesterday, Captain Collister carefully inspected the steamer and her entire equipment and passed them as being perfectly in accordance with the regulations.

The master of the Nell considered that those facts sufficiently disproved the reckless statements of the writer of the letter referred to. The utmost care is always taken on the Nell to see that everything connected with the life-saving apparatus is kept ready for use, and this has been the rule since the Nell has been in port.

The Nell leaves tomorrow for the Northern ports with a large general cargo. She will call at Ladysmith for 120 tons of coal for the Skeena.

SHIPBUILDING IN 1903.

Estimated Output of Tonnage Throughout the Civilized World.

According to published statistics of last year's shipbuilding, the number of vessels launched in the whole world was 2,441, with a tonnage of 2,679,531 and an indicated horse power of 2,352,485. For 1902 the number of vessels launched was 2,394, with a tonnage of 2,515,679 and an indicated horse power of 2,017,254. More than one-half the new tonnage of 1903 was produced within the United Kingdom, England turning out 871 vessels of 766,295 tons, Scotland 362 vessels of 484,853 tons, and Ireland 25 vessels of 158,182 tons. With the exception of the United States, no foreign country launched an aggregate tonnage equal to the Clyde alone, which built during the year 277 vessels of 16,809 tons. The statistics show that the largest development on the Clyde was in 1902, the Tyne, the Tyneside, the Tees, the Hartlepool, the Thame, in Ireland, Germany, France and Holland, and increases on the Forth, the Mersey, the Humber, the English Channel, in the colonies, the United States, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Japan, Denmark, Belgium and China. The Clyde decrease was not so serious as expected, last year being a record one.

FOR THE SAILOR.

Caustic Remarks of Judge in Noted Marine Cruelly Case.

Few cases have attracted more attention in marine circles in Tacoma than that of Albert Louie, a sailor of the British ship Troop, says the Daily News of Tacoma. Judge Hanford awarded the sailor \$4,000 damages and an appeal was taken to the United States Court of Appeals, which has just rendered a decision sustaining Judge Hanford's award.

The alleged inhuman treatment received by the sailor at the hands of the captain and the new law points involved made the case of more than ordinary interest. The sailor fell from the vessel's rigging while in Fusan, Korea.

A bit of red at the throat finishes off the outfit, which consists of a loose leather blouse and either knickerbockers or a divided skirt. Little did Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard III, ever dream in 1341 for how much she would be responsible.

Naturally, the prejudices of five and a half centuries are not easily dispelled, although until that period no woman had ridden otherwise than astride.

It was not choice, but necessity arising from a physical infirmity, which impelled the royal lady to assume a position in the saddle which, at first, adopted by her entourage as a novelty, was followed by women throughout Europe as the proper mode of riding.

Books on Gardening at Hibben's.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A Modern two-story dwelling, about ten or twelve rooms, situated in the best residential locality. Must be sold.

APPLY TO
A. W. JONES, 28 Fort St.

IT'S COUGHING TIME

OUR
Spruce and Cherry Pectoral

Will break up a cold. For the babies' use, Babies' Own Cough Syrup.

J. L. WHITE, & CO., DRUGGISTS

Agents for Spratt's Dog and Chicken Remedies.

30 and 32 Govt. St. Near P. O.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

MARINE NOTES.

Capt. Paynter, who commanded the cruiser Kasagi on her voyage from Geneva to Yokohama, where she was turned over to the Japanese government, arrived at San Francisco Thursday from Yokohama. He denies the story told by James Hill, of the cruiser Nissink, of a chase of the cruisers Kasuga and Nissink by the Russian cruiser Aurora in the Red Sea. Capt. Paynter declares the voyage was devoid of exciting incident.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

I am instructed by

J. C. NEWBURY, Esq.

Acting Collector of Customs and Receiver of Wrecks, to sell at 11 a. m.

Tuesday, March 15th

At C. Auction Mart, 58 Broad street, a portion of the upper deck of the

S.S. CHALLAM

As it now lies moored near the Indian Reservation at South Saanich, B. C.; also 2 lifeboats at McIntosh's Bouthouse, Point Ellice, 4 barrels butter, 10 woven wire bed springs, life preserver, iron ladder, axe, etc.

Terms cash. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Phone 294.

Under Instructions from Mr. John Plumb, I will sell at his ranch, between

the post office and school,

</div

The Longest Speech

How Politics Were Run Here In the Sixties; And How a Big Nose and a Plug Hat Preserved a Legislator's Life and Scalp.

By D. W. K.

All Rights Reserved.

"Speech is like the cloth of Arras, opened and put about, it pleases the imagery both applied and figure; whereas in thoughts they do not lie in packs." —Pascal's Essays.

DENNIS E. LENNOX was an English solicitor. He came to Victoria in 1859 from Australia. At that time the legal profession had not been united so solicitors could not act as barristers or a barrister could not act as a barrister. His chief feature was an enormous nose. Mr. Lennox was past his prime when he came to the Colony and from the style in which he dressed one would have thought that his one object in coming was to wear out his old clothes, relics of past decency, so to speak. He invariably wore a tall hat of the breed which the small boy irreverently refers to as "plug," and of a fashion dating back some twenty years. His coat was suitably parti-colored with green and yellow parties and halls, black with clavichord tails. His trousers were not always black; oftentimes they were grey and on some occasions they were a light blue. His vests were of still more up-to-date and incongruous hues. He seemed to have a suit for every day in the week and when we strode to court in his vari-colored garments with his big over his back and took a seat behind him, we were by barristers D. B. L. J. C. Crease, J. F. McClellan, and Mr. Hunter Cary. His appearance made a marked impression. Mr. Lennox was a good-looking man, but in Victoria for old years ago, and the fact that he was inordinately fond of brandy and water and pretty girls did not weigh a feather in the social scale against him. He had a good practice, dividing much of the solicitor's work with that bright but unfortunate man, Robert Bishop. In an evil hour Lennox stood for the legislature and was elected to represent Salt Spring Island. He took his seat and from that day until he left the Colony began to decline in practice and soon worth. In vain he found the earliest and most unfavorable hats; in vain he, and his bright-hued garments on Government street and in court; in vain he got himself puffed in the papers upon every convenient and inconvenient occasion; in vain he indulged in oratorical outbursts in the legislative chambers—his name was "Dennis" indeed, and in a double sense, and continued to be Dennis until a financial crash came a year or so later. I liked the old man. He was good-hearted and generous and grave in demeanor; and he could take a joke and never retaliated. At the eating-house he was not a prima favorite because of a custom he had of never swallowing his soup, but drawing it to his mouth after the juice had been extracted. So the learned gentleman usually breakfasted, dined and supped at a table all by himself.

Mr. De Cosmos founded the Colonist in December, 1858, and at the time of which I write he had sold the property to W. A. Harris & Co. Mr. Leonard McClure was the editor of the Colonist. He was a North-of-Ireland man, the son of an Anglican curate, clever as a writer and speaker and a deep and original thinker. His articles were much appreciated and he had a small circle of readers and admirers. He was hostile to the maintenance of Victoria as a Free Port and never missed an opportunity to give free trade a dig, as he says goes. He was never popular, but he had some warm friends, and his associates liked him, and he seemed to be under the influence of the two members of the family with whom he was brought intimately in contact. He was a man of good physique, but to look at him one would not have imagined that he was capable of performing afeat of endurance for which he has become world-renowned and in the performance of which he lost his life. He sat for Victoria city as colleague of Mr. De Cosmos in the legislature of 1863.

The afternoon of the 23rd and the morning of the 24th of April, 1863, will ever be memorable in the political annals of the old Colony of Vancouver Island. They are dates into which a pin should be stuck for the information and instruction of budding politicians and sucking statesmen. A week before those dates a Bill was introduced to provide for the cancelling of sales of land and taxes which had been made the year previous. The period when the land could be reclaimed by the owners would expire at one o'clock on the afternoon of April 24th. Times were very bad. The Cariboo mines had been overruled, or business had been overdone, or something had occurred to place it out of the power of many property-owners to meet their tax bills. It might as well be stated now that the taxation then levied was direct. There was a one per cent tax on real estate, my ever-respected friend Mr. G. C. Trulock being the assessor, and there was the light business and liquor tax, of which the Colony was destitute of a customs house being no impost of any kind upon goods entering the port. When the cancelling Bill was introduced the members present were equally divided. One-half proposed to vote for the measure, the other half were pronounced against it. The Speaker was known to favor the Bill, so in the event of a tie the presiding officer's vote would insure its passage. Now Mr. Lennox was notoriously opposed to the measure; but he was not to be found. He had not been seen for several days. Should he arrive in time his voice could kill the Bill. The excitement in the lobby was intense. Messengers were dispatched in every direction in search of the missing legislator, but their efforts were futile. The Opposition were in despair and the Government were jubilant. The most sought for man in the Colony was Dennis E. Lennox and messenger after messenger returned with the report that he was lost—at least that he could not be traced. The debates had closed and the Speaker was in the very act of putting the motion when the door of the chamber swung noiselessly back and revealed the lean figure of Mr. Lennox, nose dress coat, tall hat, all, as if he had crawled into the room and to his surprise, the old man was in a deplorable condition. He looked as if he had been rolled in the James Bay flats for he was mud from head to foot and his hat was smeared and pressed down over his eyes. He had found himself! His vote was recorded against the Bill and it was killed.

The proceedings of the 23rd and 24th of April began in this way: An address was moved by Mr. Cochrane to Governor Kennedy asking His Excellency to refund the amount received from the sale of land for taxes. To this resolution Mr. De Cosmos and Mr. McClure offered a strenuous objection while four of their supporters who had voted against the Bill announced their intention of voting for the address. But when Mr. Dennis E. Lennox was called upon, why did he not appear at the House? For the obvious reason that he had meanwhile become a bankrupt and his seat had therefore become vacant. There was keen political work done in those days as well as in those and Lennox's political enemies were not idle as their in getting him out of the House

showed. The rules were suspended and the address was read a first time. On a motion to read a second time Mr. McClure rose to speak at three o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to refer to the motion and relevant article which related to the point at issue, he claiming that the rules having been suspended there were now no rules. In spite of the cat-calls, howls and interruptions of other honorable members he remained upon his feet until six o'clock the following morning having spoken sixteen hours without rest or intermission or relief of any kind. Mr. De Cosmos, who had left the chamber in the evening and gone to bed, returned at six o'clock in the morning and spoke till five o'clock in the afternoon when the time for adjournment approached. There was no necessity for the address, the property having passed in fee to the purchasers at the tax sale.

The members present on that memorable occasion were: Dr. Helmcken, Speaker, and Messrs. Trimble, De Cosmos, Dickson, Ash, McClure, Cochrane, Tolmie, and Carswell, five out of the nine being doctors of medicine and two editors.

I have never been able to understand the object of Messrs. De Cosmos and McClure's opposition to the measure. It had a good and beneficial object, viz: the restoration of property sold by tax to the unfortunate owners. It is unusual to hear of such a measure as this in the interests of the people; the Chronicle condemned the speculators who had bought poor people's land for a song. I have on several occasions referred to this "longest speech" episode and corrected the statement that Mr. De Cosmos was the champion orator of the people with great energy and passion and wrote from personal knowledge of the event. This will be the last time I shall correct the error, although it matters nothing now to the two principal actors in that early legislative drama, for both (like nearly all their fellow-members) died long ago and their spirits are with the just, I trust.

I had intended to close the incident with the above paragraph and let the future historian deal more at length with the subject from the standpoint of the facts which I have given. But it has occurred to me that a short reference to the subsequent careers of the principal gentlemen who occupied from time to time seats in the legislature of Vancouver Island may prove interesting to new as well as old comers.

The legislative building is now occupied by the Bureau of Mines. It has been enlarged and altered; but evidence of its former greatness, when its walls resounded to the eloquence of the legislators may still be seen in and about it. There were originally no side galleries, they were provided after Confederation. In the hall where Dr. Helmcken presided and where Mr. McClure had his greatest success and conducted involuntary suicide there was a long dining-table in half circular form covered with green baize. Around this table the members, who were unpaid, sat on wooden-seated chairs and faced Mr. Speaker, who occupied a desk slightly raised above the floor. The session lasted usually about nine months in each year. The hour of meeting was two o'clock p.m.; but frequently there would be no quorum and after waiting for half an hour the members would depart to come again some other day. Sometimes there would be six members present who would catch the old Bay Bridge anxious for the seventh member to appear. Mr. Waddington was nearly always behind time and often just as the members were about to depart he would be seen crossing the bridge. Then the cry would go up: "Old Waddy's coming!" and when he arrived a quorum was secured and business began. There were some lively scenes in the old hall, especially between Mr. Cary, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Waddington, the Attorney-General was ill and irritable. Waddington was oily and irritable. The former was the only man who could handle Cary effectively and it was a treat to see him do it with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. Speaker Helmcken, as everyone knows, is still alive and enjoying the blessings that always come to a man who has spent his life wisely and well. Hale and hearty, bright and cheerful, loving and beloved, he reposes in the bosom of his family and bids fair to remain with us and them for many years to come.

Tribune, the bon vivant, wit and practical joker, was the first Speaker after Confederation, and he served little longer than one of Her Majesty's ships. He cruised with Sir John Franklin off the Australian coast and was one of the most genial of men. The doctor, who was the life of every gathering, died more than twenty years ago in one of the two frame houses on Broad street adjoining Fred Carne's grocery.

George Hunter Cary, gifted and eloquent, built Cary Castle and became insane. He went to England where he died.

John Cochrane—ah! he had a sad end. He got deeply into debt and seeing no other way of extricating himself took his own life on his way to his home one evening. He managed to reach his bedroom where he died almost immediately.

Alfred Waddington, who tried to open the Bute Inlet route to Cariboo, found that his private fortune of \$100,000 was insufficient. One of his parties, seventeen in number, was massacred by Chinook Indians in 1864, only one man escaping to tell the tale. The men were asleep in tents and the Indians at a given signal pulled the tents down and murdered the inmates who were caught in the cold winter of 1863-45. Where the ice—mixed with boulders—had projected out of the Okanagan for a distance of a mile, the Okanagan for the purpose of their hospitality for that could be taken off and put on a platform; but that nose, it was a fixture.

Besides a big nose was an evidence of gentility and nobility and was a war emblem. They had nothing like it in the tribe and after a consultation they proposed that Lennox should marry one of more daughters of chieftains and thus secure for the chief a wife and a good conductor of life. An electrocyclic precipitation of some hundred-thousandths of a gramme of the new substance was placed on a copper plate. With this Professor Markwald stopped a set of electric chimes, caused a Leyden jar to discharge through the air without sparks, and rang an electric bell by a current passed through the air from a condensing machine to the copper plate. A sheet of paper between the plate and the ma-

chine interrupted the current and stop ped the bell.

Leonard McClure never recovered from the effects of his long speech. He became an invalid, and went from here to San Francisco. While editing a newspaper there he succumbed to Bright's disease of the kidneys. In this case it might be as well to say, with the same worth the candle? Was the end—which at best was supposition—secured by his oratorical efforts? The sacrifice of his valuable life?

Mr. De Cosmos lived to represent the Province at Ottawa and become secretary of the Province after Confederation. His splendid intellect was

him go, providing him with a horse and an escort to the nearest Hudson Bay post where he was well received and sent on to Portland. In course of time Lennox turned up in London with his nose intact. Some years afterwards he died in Melbourne, having first committed his adventures to a small pamphlet which had a limited circulation.

In the brochure referred to Lennox details his experiences with the Indians. He says he presented his tall hat to the Okanagan to serve as a war talisman and adds that they gave him a coonskin cap in exchange. He heard after he reached the Nez Perces that the Okanagan immediately made war on the neighboring tribe relying upon the hat to carry them safely through. But they were soundly licked, and had to give 1,000 blankets to compensate their opponents. They also surrendered the hat which the others won amidst great rejoicing. Lennox adds that he heard incidentally that the Okanagan sent a messenger to the Nez Perces asking for his return—that they were desirous of enjoying a short interview with him in the course of which a white man's scalp would be an important part. The Nez Perces, however, told that the old man's first mortage on the old man's nose led to his decision to surrender him.

The Nez Perces having consented to Lennox's departure, presented him with a woolly coat. The garment was densely populated and it was sometime, Lennox says, before he got accustomed to his numerous traveling companions. When his departure was decided upon he arranged a farewell ceremony. Drums were beaten and the men, women and children of the tribe gathered in front of the old's lodge where Lennox, in an inverted position, the Indian style, lay in the midst of the crowd and the members of the tribe were instructed to gently touch the old gentleman's huge prothesis as they passed him. One young buck writes Lennox, who was probably inspired by the spirit of jealousy, gave the organ a vicious tweak which brought tears to his eyes and as the hand was not over clean the odor that saluted Lennox's nostrils was not the odor of sanctity. "The affair came to an end when a very old lady made her dash as if she intended to fall on the floor," continues Lennox. "I saw that if I lost my nose I should lose my life—or rather big-all. So I leaped from the barrel with a yell and ran to the bush in terror. I was followed and brought back, when it was explained to me that the old lady only wanted to kiss me. I objected to even being kissed and my objection was noted and sustained on appeal to the chief."

The pamphlet concludes with a rather dreary description of his subsequent adventures, a summary of which I have given above.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Weather Cycles—Hardened Alumnum—Tracing a Ship's Path—A Furnace Microscope—An Irish Mystery—The Pulse Register, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE CONQUEROR.

Dr. Dickson was a member of the House when McClure made his speech. He went from here to Portland, Oregon, where he practiced medicine with much success. Last October he visited Victoria after an absence of 34 years and renewed old friendships. While going from here to Seattle on his way home on board the steamship Columbia met with an injury to his knee and died three weeks later at Portland.

Dr. J. W. Powell was a member of the old House and afterwards Indian Commissioner. He is still living and although long since retired there are many who remember him when he was a leading practitioner and an able legislator as well. Long may he remain to enjoy with his estimable wife and family, the sweets of retirement.

Sir Henry Crease was a member of the Colonial legislature. He sat for Victoria district, just outside of Victoria city. He had an admirable record of rescuing the Government from the secession movement when defeated and was instrumental in forcing his services to the Government. His services were invaluable. Sir Henry afterwards became Attorney-General of British Columbia and later when the Colonies were united he was made a judge of the Supreme Court. He continued to occupy a seat on the Bench until a few years ago when he was knighted and retired. He is still alive, but I am sorry to say, is in a very precarious state of health.

Sir Joseph W. Trutch was an able civil engineer. He had a seat in the Colonial legislature and was distinguished for his practical works on most subjects. He rose to high positions too small to be of value are returned alive for further growth.

** * *

"Meteorit" is the name given to the new metal of W. Rubel, a German chemist, which is said to be aluminum hardened by a chemical process. The specific gravity is precisely the same as that of aluminum, the metal is not affected by weak acids, the atmosphere or sea water; it can be cast like iron, and has eight per cent greater tensile strength than cast iron; and it can be recast indefinitely. It can be rolled cold, is nearly as conductive as copper, retains a high polish, and can be plated.

** * *

Oysters are examined by X-rays for pearls by Raphael Dubois, a French investigator. The oysters are not injured, and those containing pearls too small to be of value are returned alive for further growth.

** * *

The ostrich is being acclimated in Southern Europe by M. Octave Justice, whose eighty specimens from South Africa are thriving on a farm near Nice.

The automatic compass of M. Heitz, which has been brought to notice in Marseilles after a test of several months, is claimed to offer an important new aid to navigation. The basin is divided into isolated sections, and a flexible wire moving over a small silver index attached to the card gives a record minute by minute of the angle of the needle with the meridians, the numbers being 22,000, divided about 6,000 English. Both races grow in numbers, the English more rapidly, and in 1870 they were about equally divided; since that time the British have outnumbered the Dutch, the disproportion being the most marked in the Transvaal. In Cape Colony English alone was used in parliament until 1882. Since that year both languages have been used.

Sir Robert Giffen has calculated that, excluding settlers in Mexico and South America, peoples of European origin increased from 10 to 55 millions. Some idea of the changes in the diffusion of the principal European languages, which have accompanied this growth of population, can be gained from the diagram which represents the numbers speaking English, French, German, Spanish and Italian in 1801, and at the end of every decade of the century. It must be admitted that some of the figures are, and only can be, approximate. Censuses of the world's population have not been taken regularly every ten years, but it is possible to fill in the gaps in a fairly reliable manner by means of estimates.

The most striking feature in the diagram is the rapid increase of English during the first half of the century, and the corresponding decrease of French.

The result is not to be attributed to any extension of the use of the English language on the continent of Europe, for we have neither regained any of our ancient dominions there, nor increased the extent of those remaining in our possession; while our acquisition of Heligoland in 1807 and its cession to Germany in 1890, and our occupation of Cyprus in 1878 have not materially altered the extent to which the English language is used.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICA.

It must be admitted at once that the spread of English is due to the great

1900, out of about 130 millions of English-speaking people, 76 millions, or more than a half, were inhabitants of the United States. Of course, a large proportion of this new population in the United States has consisted of an overflow from our own country and their immediate descendants. This population has increased by the fact that from 1841 to 1881 when our population was almost stationary the population of the United States grew with increased activity.

Within our own shores the increase has been well marked, in spite of the continual loss through emigration and in spite of the fact that one great section of the Kingdom was being steadily depopulated during the last sixty years of the century. Starting in 1801 with 16 millions, we closed the century with over forty millions. The population of Ireland, however, which had risen from four millions to eight millions between 1801 and 1841, fell to four and one-half millions by 1900.

The development of our colonial possessions has naturally done much to diffuse the English language, but this is not due to the acquisition of new territories during the century. The thirty-one new possessions acquired since 1801 only account for a little over a million English-speaking people.

Italian has increased steadily from about 15 millions in 1801 to 33 millions in 1900, or 100 per cent.

The other European languages have only a small number of adherents compared with these figures, and are relatively unimportant.

A study of the diffusion of languages in the nineteenth century would be incomplete without the reference to the so-called Universal languages. The universality of these has been strictly confined to their name and intention, for none of them have found many supporters. Volapuk, Latinex and Lingua Franca have given way to Esperanto, the constructed language for universal use, but their day is past. The outlook for Esperanto, the latest universal tongue, seems more hopeful, but it belongs rather to the 20th than the 19th century. If the process of distribution of languages which has occurred during the 19th century continues to the end of the 20th, the people of that time will have cause to wonder why the people of this age considered it necessary to look for any universal language other than English.

THE FIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN.

While the progress of the English

language has been more like a triumphal march than a struggle for existence, a very real fight has been waged on behalf of some of the continental languages. Russia, for example, whose territory in Europe and Asia has been greatly enlarged during the 19th century, has given very strenuous endeavors to force her language upon the inhabitants of conquered countries. This course of action has, however, only met with a moderate amount of success. In Finland, which became a part of Russia in 1809, there were, in 1900, 2½ million inhabitants, of whom only 50,000 spoke Russian, while in Poland, which became a Russian province in 1801, it is still necessary to prohibit the public use of Polish language. The only exception to this prohibition is permission to publish Polish books, the consequence of this, when the inhabitants wish to publish in their own tongue sentiments which might be considered revolutionary, these are disguised in the form of plays and dramatic criticism. In spite of these difficulties Russian is spoken by nearly as many people as English. The exact number is not very easy to determine, but the population of European Russia was, at the close of the century, about 109 millions, and the total population of European and Asiatic Russia nearly 140 millions.

The population in the early part of the century is doubtful. Many estimates have been made, but none of them appear to agree for any period before 1897, when the first complete census was taken. Probably in 1801 the population of Russia in Europe was from 35 to 40 millions, and the growth of the language during the century from about 35 to about 100 millions, or 185 per cent.

GERMAN AND FRENCH.

Next to Russian, the most serious rival of English is undoubtedly German. It is spoken by 56 million people in the Empire of Germany itself, by upwards of ten millions in Switzerland, and by two millions in Switzerland, and shows a steady increase throughout the century. The corresponding figures in 1801 amounted only to 30 millions, and the increase was about 135 per cent.

French has an importance which is not to be measured by mere numbers, it is the language of diplomacy, and, as we have recently seen, an acquaintance with it may be of immense importance to an English statesman. Besides this it is to a large extent the means of inter-communication between the higher classes of all European countries. In spite of this

Rescued From the Antarctic.

Dramatic Experiences of Dr. Nordenskiold's Party.

A Narrative Seldom Equalled in Polar Annals—Events Following the Loss of the First Rescuing Party—Hardships in Three Camps During the winter Long Night.

THIS cable report of the rescue of Dr. Otto Nordenskiold and his party in the Antarctic south of Terra del Fuego did not give half the story of the thrilling and dramatic experiences through which the expedition passed. Dr. Nordenskiold has since told it in his own words.

It is a narrative that has seldom been equalled in polar annals. Only that part which relates to the personal experiences of the writer is given here. The entire record from Dr. Nordenskiold's pen fills more than five columns of the London Times.

It will be remembered that the steamer Antarctic took this Swedish expedition to the region of Graham Land and left Nordenskiold and his five companions in February, 1902, the latter part of the Antarctic summer in Admiralty inlet, a little south of 64 degrees south latitude. The Antarctic then returned to Argentina.

The small party at the camp spent the dark months with a fair degree of comfort though the winter was far more stormy and the cold more intense than the Helgoland experienced a few years ago when wintering in the same region.

Early in the following summer, which began late in 1902, Nordenskiold made a long sledge journey reaching a point 200 miles south of his camp. In distance covered the journey was fairly successful, though the explorer was badly handicapped by excessively low temperatures and incessant winds of hurricane force.

When he returned to camp on Nov. 2, the summer was not far advanced. He expected the arrival of the Antarctic, the winter was to take the party home, as it was now decided to spend a second winter in that region.

In the same month the Antarctic left Buenos Ayres to meet the explorer. The cable has told how she was crushed in the ice about sixty miles northwest of Nordenskiold's camp, while she was endeavoring to reach the shore and how the crew reached land with great difficulty and spent the following winter amid many hardships.

Late in the summer Nordenskiold gave up all hope of the return of the vessel. The crew had toiled and sailed for many miles out to sea. The vessel could not possibly reach land and he failed to find any trace of her in his journeys over the sea ice.

His little party must face another winter in the Antarctic, but he little dreamed that the ship had fought her last fight with polar gales and was at the bottom of the sea, and that her crew were in miserable plight in two different camps to the north of him.

During the Antarctic summer, in December, 1902, when it became evident that the heavy ice along the coast would prevent the vessel from reaching Nordenskiold's camp that season, Dr. Andersson, the leader of the party on the ship, Lieut. Duse and one sailor landed on the ice with a sledges intended to meet them when across the ice fields to the camp of the Nordenskiold party. They found the ice conditions so severe that they could only make a little distance to the south, and by the time they reached the coast, near Mount Bransfield, they could travel no further. They had to spend the winter there.

Meantime the Antarctic had been caught fast in the ice. The pressure against her sides was terrible. For three weeks the pumps were manned night and day to diminish the water that kept pouring through her half-crushed sides.

At last, the resources on board became inadequate to keep her from sinking, and on Feb. 12, 1903, she was abandoned. A few hours later, while the crew was packing on the sledges, the supplies they had kept on the ice, the old ship, which had made so brilliant a record in Arctic exploration, disappeared beneath the Antarctic sea.

This, then, was the situation when the winter of 1903 began to fall on the gloomy cliffs of Graham Land. The Nordenskiold party, at Admiralty inlet, was the only one of the three in a condition to pass a fairly comfortable winter.

It still had a good store of provisions, excepting meat; and before darkness came 400 penguins were killed, which proved fully sufficient for the winter. Their flesh is nutritious, though its taste is not agreeable.

If the six men in the camp might have had some new books, some letters, newspapers or new fellow workers, they would have been comparatively satisfied. As it was, the dark season was terribly monotonous, and they were very anxious for the future.

But the condition of Dr. Andersson and his two men were pitiable indeed. They had left the ship only with supplies that were necessary to reach the warmer, as they fully expected to reach Nordenskiold's camp. There was nothing to do but to live on the country.

Stories of Popular Songs.

By J. Cuthbert Hadden.

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III.—AULD LANG SYNE."

THE value of some things is best estimated by imagining what you would do without them. How could you do without an umbrella?

Allan Ramsay, the poet of "The Gentle Shepherd," tried to improve upon this, but without success. Allan's keynote was not good fellowship and old friendship, but the ever-powerful theme of love. Let us sample him:

"Shouldst thou acquaintance be forgot, Tho' they return with scars? These are the noble hero's lot, Obtained in glorious wars,

Welcome, my Varo, to my breast, Thy arms about me twine, And make me once again as blest As I was lang syne."

"My Varo," What nonsense! Who would care to sing nowadays about Varos and Strephons and Delias, and Amanda, and all the rest of the early Muse's artificial crew? It Burn's master-hand had not touched that exceedingly expressive phrase, "Auld Lang Syne," would never have passed from speech into universal usage and immortal song.

It was in the December of 1788 that Burns sent the following letter to Mrs. Dunlop, of Dunlop, the daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, and descendant of the hero who purchased independence for Scotland. Thus the poet: "Your meeting, which you so well describe, with your old schoolfellow and friend was truly interesting. Out upon the ways of the world! They spoil these social offsprings of the heart. Two veterans of the men of the world would have met with little more heart-worries than two old hacks worn out on the roads. Apropos, is not the Scots phrase 'Auld Lang Syne' exceedingly expressive? There is an old song and tune which has often thrilled through my soul. You know I am an enthusiast in old Scots songs. I will give you the verses."

Here follows the immortal song after which the poet continues, in a strain of admiration which, if not real, is well affected: "Light lie the turf on the breast of the Heaven-inspired poet! Who composed the glorious fragment! Who is more of the fire of native genius in it than in half a dozen of modern Eng-

lish bacchanalians?" And, again, when sending the song some three years later to George Thomson, the editor of a collection then issuing from the press, he writes: "One song more and I have done. 'Auld Lang Syne.' The air is but mediocre, but the following song, the old song of the olden times, and which has never been in print, nor even in manuscript, until I took it down from an old man's singing, is enough to recommend any air."

From all this it will be seen that Burns indirectly repudiates any authorship of "Auld Lang Syne," seeking to pass off the song as a patchwork of traditional fragments. It was all pure deception. No doubt some portions of the lyrics were borrowed from the old songs, but the poet's editors have not even the slightest hesitation in associating him with the paternity of the song as it now stands. Towards the close of his career Burns not seldom tried to make his friends believe that verses of his own composition were old resonances of song floating about the country. There is a stanza in his "Bonny Jean" regarding which he asks George Thomson whether he had not come across the words before. The stanza as he subsequently admitted, was entirely his own. And indeed, to "Auld Lang Syne," he afterwards expressly avowed that practically, he had only been indebted to the old minstrels for the refrain.

In the beginning of March they built a small, low, stone hut, in which they spent several long winter months. The construction of the hut was very difficult, as the ground was frozen and they had no tools.

They killed about 500 penguins and depended for fuel on the seals which they obtained during the winter in barely sufficient numbers. They had no books, but even if they had had any they could not have read them by the feeble light of their blubber lamp.

The temperature in the hut was usually below freezing, and during the gales they were confined for weeks at a time to their berths, composed of the skins and a few pieces of summer clothing they had with them.

The twenty other men of the Antarctic were in an equally bad plight. When their vessel sank they were sixteen days in reaching the small volcanic island of Paulet, which they selected for winter quarters, because they knew it to be rich in seals and penguins.

They had a hard time getting over the ice to the island, and only a small part of the supplies on their sledges could be carried to the shore. Here they built a second hut, but the meat of seals and penguins and also catching a considerable number of fish, which proved a welcome change.

Much of the time they were without fire, as seals were not numerous and seal was therefore scarce. It was a hard life, but happily all came through the winter in good health, excepting one Norwegian seaman, who died in the middle of the darkness.

The Johnson version has been generally accepted, because perhaps it can more appropriately used as a parting song at social gatherings. When a company unites in singing the song before dispersing it is customary for the singers to join hands in a circle at the words, "Then here's a hand, my trusty friend" (the last verse in Johnson), thereafter concluding the song by rapidly and emphatically singing the words, "To coat with the pint-stew." After such a song, "Auld Lang Syne"?

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list bacchanalians." And, again, when sending the song some three years later to George Thomson, the editor of a collection then issuing from the press, he writes: "One song more and I have done. 'Auld Lang Syne.' The air is but mediocre, but the following song, the old song of the olden times, and which has never been in print, nor even in manuscript, until I took it down from an old man's singing, is enough to recommend any air."

From all this it will be seen that Burns indirectly repudiates any authorship of "Auld Lang Syne," seeking to pass off the song as a patchwork of traditional fragments. It was all pure deception. No doubt some portions of the lyrics were borrowed from the old songs, but the poet's editors have not even



NOW is the season when the home dressmaker begins to be a power and with the planning and making of the simpler items of the summer wardrobe assume importance. A large percentage of woman-kind engage seamstresses for at least a part of Lent; and perhaps that is as good a way of doing penance as another.

The summer negligee belongs emphatically to the province of the home dressmaker. Of course there are exquisite negligees offered in the shops, and if money is not a consideration, it may be easier and quite as satisfactory to see how one's matinee or boudoir gown ready made, but when the ready-made negligee is dainty and charming, it is as a rule, shockingly expensive; and the cheaper article is ordinarily showy, but coarse in quality and carelessly made.

On the other hand, the woman who is clever with her needle or the woman who understands how to plan an artistic garment and oversees the work of a seamstress may evolve the most charming of summer sacques and lounging robes within a trifling great expense. If one uses in costly silk or satin, the price will necessarily soar; but, even then, they will not attain the lofty heights occupied by the ready-made garments of the same class.

The trouble with the home dressmaker is that often she will not go to any trouble in the planning of her negligees, will not take pains in choosing a model and in selecting her materials, will not insist upon the dainty touches that are the hallmark of the effective negligee.

In such a case the ready-made negligee is the only safe wisdom; for those few whose materials are coarse, when trimmings are cheap and showy, when the work is careless, the general design, the outlines of the garment, are often picturesque.

The elderdown and wadded silk robes, the cosy winter negligees, are already being pushed aside in the shops to make room for airy, floating things that move one to shivers in this March air, but later on the China silks and lawns, the mullas and Swissies will be none too diaphanous for comfort; and for the cooler days that will follow, in misty weather, are robes and matines with hose linings of albatross or man's veiling, and others made entirely of those light weight woollens which, while warmer than the silks and cottons, are not too heavy for summer.

The challis, too, have a strong claim upon the woman in quest of material for the summer negligee. They are washable and durable, have enough warmth to be comfortable when there is a slight chill in the summer air, and yet are exceedingly light in weight. Moreover they are at least decidedly pretty, and this season the colorings and designs of the challis are more attractive than ever before.

The prevailing craze for flowered effects finds expression in the challis, but while on the organdies and mousselines, etc., the flowers are often large, sprawling, blurred, the challis designs run to dainty primness—a single very tiny, tightly closed pink rosebud repeated ad infinitum over a creamy ground; a minute wreath of pink blossoms tied with floating vine ribbons on white; fine lines of sky blue markings off the cream stripes, along which wander the most delicate of blossoming vines, and all-over designs of trailing blossom of plain delicate color.

There are, too, dotted challis in pale shades with flowered borders or borders in soft Oriental colors—but the variety is too great for adequate description. One can but advise a few of the inexpensive and serviceable challis before making a choice of negligee material.

The French flannel, too, are unusually pretty, and while French flannel is a little more expensive, nevertheless the wise woman always has one rather warm lounging sacque or robe, as well as some airy ones, in her summer outfit, and French flannel is preferred by many to challis or albatross. It is warmer, of course, but the lighter weight stuffs may be made as warm by adding a light lining over chest, shoulders and arms, and there is one objection to the French flannel, in that it soils more readily than the other woollens mentioned and does not wash so well.

Some very dainty and simple flannel robes, most often in kimono form, are shown in the shops; and of late years albatross has been a great favorite for more pretentious woollen negligees, and this spring one finds it much more used even for the simplest robes. Among the new models are certain lounging robes of the most unpretentious sort, but of considerable charm. They are of albatross of a plain light shade and are made up with deep plain borders of French flannel which has black dots on a white ground.

The accordion plaited robes and mantles of albatross, lace-trimmed, which were so popular last year are still shown in profusion as are China silk garments of all kinds, and have distinguished themselves as being the most lavishly dressed upon them is usually cheap and coarse.

There are, however, certain objections to these negligees which may have weight with the thrifty-minded woman. They are pretty only in the light colors and consequently soil readily. When soiled they cannot be laundered without entire demoralization, unless one has them replated after they come from the tub, and if they are sent to a cleaner the expense is excessive because of the difficulty in handling the plats.

So-called simple dressed robes are more practicable if not so economical, for garment designed for hard service and all-over long wear.

The kimono shapes are always likable for the boudoir gown, and many kimones are shown, varying from the embroidered silk or satin Japanese garment to the accidental version in dimity or lawn. There are modifications, too, that retain much picturesqueness without being altogether Oriental.

Some of the soft silks in all-over Persian patterns of faint Oriental lines are made up into serviceable and artistic kimones, which are often cut like crepe-like sheer stoles, which for lack of a better name we may call gauzes, that have those same soft Oriental colorings and designs, and are successfully utilized for negligees on Oriental lines.

The lack of finish in the silks of the season make them more adaptable for the negligee than the silks of yester year, for dowering lines are the essential feature of the artistic negligee; but though many silks of varying weaves and qualities are pressed into service for the boudoir garments, the long-time favorite China and India silks retain their first rank.

Unhappily, very inferior quality of such silk is used for the average robe, made robe or sacque, and defects in quality are hidden by charm in line and trimming, and the most delectable robes and matines are fashioned of these sheer silks intricately inset with lace and trimmed in fluttering laces and ribbons.

It really pays to buy good silk and

make such negliges at home, with due regard to cleansing or laundering; and, of course, if much of the work is done by hand it will add greatly to the daintiness of the garment; but it would be well to take a look at the ready-made models before beginning work, for they offer a host of good suggestions.

Huge flowing sleeves, deep collars, pelerines, fichus, loose bodices, all of these are used as picturesque features of long or short negligee. The body of matinee or robe, in a majority of cases, falls loosely from the yoke when goods or China silk are short-waisted, with a soft girdle or a beading, through which ribbon is run, just below the bust.

There are, too, matinees and robes girdled closely at the waist, but they are seen less often than the flowing models.

All of the sheer lawns, dimities, Swissies, etc., are used for the summer, and among the costliest and most exquisite are the matines in fine lawn embroidered by hand in delicate trailing vines and sprays and trimmed in fine Valenciennes lace.

Less expensive and exceedingly effective are the white negliges trimmed in the beautiful drawwork insertions and edges of the new season and the daintily flowered Swissies and dimities upon which both fine Swiss embroideries and Valenciennes lace are used.

Women who have time and patience make their own bead bags, purses and card cases. This is a great saving in expense, but even the materials for a pretty card case, of average size will cost \$5.00, \$7.00 or \$8.00. There are many ways of doing the work. It may be done by knitting, crocheting or by sewing the beads, one upon the canvas. There are patterns for the work, colored designs on paper like those for the old-time crewel and cross stitch work. These vary in price, according to the size and elaboration.

The beads for the best beadwork are the finest that come. They are the old-fashioned beads with a little cut in one

FASHION NOTES.

THE shades of the grandmothers and great-grandmothers of this generation would sit in righteous wrath if they could dream of the sums their descendants are paying for the pretty head bags they made for themselves in the leisure hours, treasured with care and handed down to their children as good as new gifts.

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With a waist of heavy black lace over white muslin the lace fits close to the figure across the chest and back, but near the waist line it widens to form a little blouse both back and front. The yoke and collar are of turquoise blue and silver passementerie. The

address being also in this color. There is also seen paper in white with a China-blue edging.

line in front, and in the back forms a cape which ends in a point at the girdle in front, and in the back forms a short, round cape. The entire ruffle is trimmed with a row of fagoting near its edge. The yoke is of heavy yellow fishnet over the gongee, and it is pointed at the front and back and on the shoulders. Along the edge of the yoke, where it joins the ruffle, there is now a row of fagoting. At the waist two pointed ruffles of fishnet over pongee fall below the ruffle, in which the full sleeves terminate.

Velvet dinner gowns will be worn unusually late in the spring this season, many of them are most charming in coloring and texture, for the lightest shade of velvet is used; in reality it is not much heavier than silk. Chiffon velvet is much in demand for such gowns.

WHAT TO DO TO OVERCOME SHYNESS AND BLUSHING.

Nobody who has suffered from shyness and blushing can possibly imagine the torture it may cause.

Shyness may proceed from one or two causes—the one physical, the other mental. It is often an affair of health. The nerves are out of order and the will becomes weak. People shrink from their fellow-creatures and are filled with an unreasonable horror of meeting or speaking to them.

This is often the case after an illness, or when one has been overworking and strained the physical powers too much. The best cure for this kind of shyness is fresh air, exercise and cheerful society.

But there is another shyness, and one harder to cure, which comes from mental causes. The afflicted possessor may be in robust health and yet be tormented by this inward anguish that she finds no intercourse with other people positively alarming. To meet strangers causes her a severe struggle. She would gladly turn down the first street corner to avoid bowing to even an acquaintance, and the very sound of her own voice covers her with distressing blushes.

In either case the root of the matter is self-consciousness, and it is only by losing that self-consciousness that self-possession and confidence can be gained. As long as one thinks about oneself at all one will be liable to shyness. The only cure is to thrust all recollection of oneself into the background as much as possible, when one will gradually become natural, happy and at ease.

Girls Learn Egypt's Lore in a Hieroglyphic School.

Lady Henry Somerset finds a modern way of conquering old secrets—woman's work in Italy.

By Lady Henry Somerset.

For the first time an English woman had the honor of painting a portrait of the Dowager Empress of China.

Miss Kate Carl, who has been studying art in Paris, had the good fortune while visiting the American Minister at Pekin to be presented to the Empress, who, to the surprise of everyone, commissioned the artist to paint her picture.

Miss Carl was taken to the palace, where a suite of rooms were placed at her disposal by order of her Imperial patroness, and every luxury was lavished upon her.

Miss Carl has painted three large portraits of the Empress, one of which she is about to despatch to the St. Louis Exposition.

A HIEROGLYPHIC SCHOOL.

Every year sees the opening of some new and interesting profession to women, but it has been reserved for Miss J. B. Murray, who was at one time the assistant of Mr. Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist, to give to her sisters an occupation, namely the translation of Egyptian and Babylonian hieroglyphics.

The world's store of inscribed tablets is increasing daily, and eagerly historians and antiquarians are awaiting their translation.

Miss Murray has opened a school of hieroglyphics for women, and has published a hieroglyphic primer. Many pupils have come to her from England and America, and it is interesting to see these young girls at work in the museums, deciphering the ancient Egyptian tablets, and thus giving to the modern world the history of the old.

LACE REVIVAL IN ITALY.

All honor to the American lady who by her exertions has restored to the peasants of Italy a home industry, which has proved to be of the utmost benefit.

The poverty of the Italian peasant is known to all who have traveled in that land of sunshine and beauty, industrious, sober, and frugal, the Italian bears hardships with a smiling face, and yet only those who have looked below the surface understand how constant is the suffering of the Italian peasant.

The heavy taxes, which are the result of years of political trouble, the antiquated methods adopted in all agricultural employments, and the scarcity of work, are among the principal reasons that bring about their uttermost poverty.

All this was known and realized by the Countess di Braza, an American lady who had married into an old Italian family. With the practical common sense of her people, she saw that nothing but the reviving of some industry could help the tenants on her husband's estate.

In old days Italy was the great lacemaking centre of the world, and the Countess wisely saw that here again lay their means of livelihood. With the utmost patience she commenced by teaching six girls, and from that small beginning a network of schools of lacemaking has spread throughout that part of Italy, and the happy sight is now to be seen of hundreds of peasants, both in their own homes, in the village street and under the trees, working at their lace cushions, and earning sufficient money for their household needs.

The lace made in the Countess di Braza's school has been exhibited both in Paris and America, and has received the highest awards. The Queen of Italy and the Queen mother have both taken the liveliest interest in this effort to raise the Italian people, and the work of the Countess di Braza has now spread

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Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest,
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Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and
all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you at night.

Price 25c, et all Doz.
QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.
I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all the above named complaints I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of croup, but by taking half a bottle of the Syrup it was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

Mrs. W. J. FLEWELLING, Arthur, Ont.

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CEREAL

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